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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1876. NO. 59.

SECOND EDITION.

THE SITUATION.

NO CHANGE YET REPORTED.

Both Parties Claim Success

All Quiet at New Orleans.

THE MUDDLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Protracted Session of the Cabinet.

The Political Situation Discussed.

The Election Laws of Louisiana.

Whoever is Properly Declared Elected Will Be Inaugurated.

Vote of California Not to be Certified.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1876.

The Cabinet Considers the Political Situation.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, a great portion of the time being consumed in considering the political situation in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. A number of telegrams received by different members of the Cabinet were presented, read, compared and discussed. The Attorney General and Secretary of War were in receipt of a number of importance from United States judicial and military officers. These indicated a purpose to go on with the work of canvassing the vote, despite any secret hostile preparations. The Attorney General was interrogated in reference to the election laws of the three States, which he laid before the Cabinet and they were read. There was considerable comment and discussion. It was agreed that the Louisiana election law was the most complete and comprehensive. That portion giving the Returning Board power to throw out returns on proofs of fraud or violence was read and discussed in all its bearing. It says: "If on such examination the returning officers shall be convinced that said, riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corruption influenced did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting and thereby materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or consolidate statement of the votes of such poll or voting place, but shall exclude it from their returns." The President and the Cabinet are in entire harmony as regards the course of the Government, and accord in the belief from private and official sources of information that a fair count will show a majority in all the States named for Hayes; but whoever is declared properly elected will be inaugurated. It was shown that sufficient force is concentrated at the points of meeting of the returning boards to ensure them protection against all contingencies.

The Vote of California.

The Governor of California telegraphed here to-day that he cannot certify to the election returns of that State, alleging as his reason that frauds were committed in the custom house district.

Ineligible as Electors.

A question will arise on John W. Watts, now Postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and a Republican elector, also upon two more alleged ineligible electors, one in Vermont and one in Wisconsin. The question is, Are these legal vacancies?

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Times'* special from Tallahassee says:

The county canvass of the vote of Florida was made to-day, but as many of the polling places are inaccessible for miles from all railway communication, the official returns cannot be placed in the hands of the Board of State Canvassers for at least a week. No figures that can be relied upon have been received from any of the counties to-night, but all the scattering returns which have come to hand show that the Republicans have undercalculated, rather than exaggerated, their majority. Hamilton county, as far as has been heard from, is the only one in which there was any dispute about the canvass. In that county, which rightfully belongs to the Republicans, and which it is thought was carried by them, the Democrats, immediately after the election, claimed a majority of 291. Since then the ballot-boxes and all legal evidences of the result have mysteriously disappeared, and of course the managers of elections were unable to make any canvass. The Democrats still insist, however, that they have carried the county by the above figures, and demand that they be returned as the result of the election. Of course the managers refuse to do so. The appeal from a refusal to canvass the county vote is to apply to the Circuit Judge for a writ of mandamus, and the Democratic State Committee has sent a lawyer to Hamilton county to draw the necessary papers and make such an application. If the Judge refuses to grant the mandamus, there is no further appeal except in a *quo warranto*, as to why the officers who claim to be elected shall not take their seats. The State Board of Canvassers has no power to act upon a poll which is not before them. In this connection the law relating to the State canvass may be of interest. It is substantially as follows:

"On the thirty-fifth day after the holding of any general or special election, or sooner if the returns have been received from the several counties wherein elections shall have been held, the Secretary of State, Attorney General and the Comptroller of Public Accounts, or any two of them, together with any other member of the State Cabinet who may be designated by them, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, pursuant to notice to be given by him, and form a Board of State Canvassers, and proceed to canvass the returns of said election, and determine and declare who shall have been elected to the position or office voted for. If any such returns shall be shown, or shall appear to be so irregular, false or fraudulent that the Board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration; and the Secretary of State shall preserve and file in his office all such returns, together with all such other documents and papers as may have been received by him, or by said Board of Canvassers. The said board shall make and sign a certificate containing, in words written at full length, the whole number of votes given for each office, the number of votes given for each person for each office, and the return shall declare the result, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the Secretary of State shall cause a certified copy of such certificate to be published once in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government."

Regarding vacancies in the Board of Presidential Electors, the State laws of 1840 provide that all vacancies in the Board of Electors are to be filled by the remaining electors on the day previous to that fixed for voting for President. One feature of the contest here which excites a great deal of interest, is the difference between the vote cast for Mr. Tilden and that for the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democrats claimed that the difference would not be very great. The official returns already received, however, show that it is so great that even if Drew has carried the State by a small majority, as is claimed by the Democrats, Tilden will be defeated by at least 400 votes. This, it will be remembered, is calculating from Democrats claimed, is calculating from Democratic figures. In Sumter county Tilden falls behind Drew 11 votes; in Duval county, 67 votes; in Leon county, 14 votes; in Jackson county, 43 votes; in Nassau county, 29 votes; in Franklin county, 13 votes, and in Orange county, 34 votes; or 208 votes in seven counties. At this rate he would be defeated, even if the Democratic State ticket was elected by the highest majority yet claimed for it.

The excitement has greatly increased here during the past twenty-four hours. General Ruger arrived this afternoon and took command of the troops. Prominent Democrats are pouring into the State from all parts of the South, and a number from the North are hourly expected. This morning three New York detectives arrived. One of them is well known about the Albany lobby. They were very much mortified when they were recognized and their power for good or bad ended. Of course both parties continue to claim the State, but as more returns come in the Republicans become more confident and the Democrats lose hope. They would give up the fight altogether if they were not urged continually by the Democratic National Committee and by Mr. Tilden in person to keep up a bold front at all hazards.

Later.—Dispatches have just been received stating that the Democrats have produced the returns in Hamilton county, and that the County Board have commenced to canvass them. It will rest with the State Board to throw out the returns if frauds can be proved against either party.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, November 14.—A motion has been made by the Democratic counsel before a full bench of the Supreme Court, praying that a writ of prohibition and mandamus be granted, restraining the Board of State Canvassers from exercising judicial functions in canvassing the vote of electors, members of the Legislature, members of Congress and solicitors, and confining them to ministerial functions only, and restraining Dunn, Cordoza and Hayne, candidates for Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State, and nominees for re-election to these offices, from sitting as judges of their own election. The court issued a rule requiring the Board of Canvassers to answer on Thursday why writs should not be issued. The Board of Canvassers had decided for themselves that they had no jurisdiction over the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and hence no question was raised respecting them.

The following prominent Democrats are here: Ex Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Senator Randolph, of New Jersey; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Hon. A. H. Stanton, of Virginia, and Hon. G. V. Fox. All is quiet.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *World's* Columbia, South Carolina, dispatch says: Captain Corbin, with two companies, has been ordered to return to Aiken forthwith. The order came from the President, based on an urgent appeal from United States District Attorney Corbin.

General Hampton says he has a report from the managers of the election in every precinct of the State, and is certain of his election by 1,400 majority. He knows but little concerning the Presidential result, but does not concede the State to Hayes.

United States Marshal Wallace sends the following dispatch to the *Herald* from Charleston, South Carolina:

"Returns from all the counties give the State to Hayes and Hampton. The official count will elect Chamberlain."

COLUMBIA, November 14.—No further developments since the action of the Supreme Court this morning. Everything is quiet.

LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, November 14.—P. B. S. Pinchback telegraphs from New Orleans as follows to the *Herald*: "Official returns come in slowly, but enough is known to warrant the belief that Hayes has carried the State on a fair count."

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—In reply to Marshal Pitkin's invitation to him to visit New Orleans, General Butler replied as follows:

LOWELL, MASS., November 13, 1876.

J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal, New Orleans:

I don't believe Northern men ought to go down and interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, except, if necessary, with arms in their hands. Have a fair count of the honest vote at all hazards. Nobody will submit to anything else. Every true man will sustain you in that.

B. F. BUTLER.

[Signed]

Garfield, of Ohio, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will arrive here to-morrow, when the Republicans will reply to the communication of the Democrats. The city is very quiet. No news.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 14.—Official returns from ninety-three cities and counties in Virginia show a majority for Tilden of over 6,000. The remaining counties will increase these figures about 2,000. In the Sixth district Tucker's majority for Congress is 5,298; in the Seventh district Harris' majority is 10,885; in the Eighth district Hunton's majority is 4,485. Full returns have not yet been received from the remaining districts, but in the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Ninth districts the Democratic candidates have equally as large majorities as the above. In Petersburg, in the Fourth district, is the only Republican elected. His majority will be between 700 and 800. There is talk of a contest in this case.

WISCONSIN.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is said at the Democratic head-quarters here that by a blunder in the printing of the Republican electoral ticket of Wisconsin, only nine Republican electors have been chosen out of ten from that State and that, as a consequence, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket is also elected, giving Tilden the requisite majority of 185 votes, regardless of what may be the result of the elections in the three disputed Southern States.

MILWAUKEE, November 14.—The facts concerning the report that one Democratic Presidential elector was chosen in Wisconsin are as follows: It was discovered, several weeks before the election, that Miner, a Republican candidate for elector, was a postmaster. He was thereupon taken from the ticket and Downs substituted. The blanks for returns sent by the Secretary of State to each county officer of election contained Miner's name, instead of Downs'. Upon learning this, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee caused circulars to be sent to these officers, instructing them to erase Miner's name and insert Downs'. In a few cases, so far as learned, this was not done, and the votes are rejected, as if they had been cast for Miner, when in fact they were cast for Downs; but the number is not sufficient to raise any doubt about Downs' election.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—The official vote of this State is not in yet, but official and reported returns indicate that Tilden will have nearly or quite 60,000, and Phelps, for Governor, probably ten or twelve per cent. less. The Lower House of the Legislature will probably stand Democrats 104, Republicans 39. No estimate of the Senate is yet made. The official vote of this county is not reported yet.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—The official returns are coming in slowly. The election of Cravens, Democrat, for Congress, over McClure, Republican, is pretty generally conceded.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

W. H. Vanderbilt Ordered to Show Cause.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Rufus Hatch, Russell Sage and other stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, have obtained from Judge Lawrence, in the Superior Court, an order returnable November 20th, requiring William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the road, to show cause why he should not be compelled to subscribe to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's State agent for transfer to exhibit to them the transfer books and list of stockholders. They will also exhibit that their object is to communicate with other stockholders, and have steps taken to prevent unjust discrimination in through rates in favor of the New York Central, of which Vanderbilt is also Vice President, arising out of the latter's suicidal war with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which the plaintiffs wish to arrest.

CASUALTIES.

An Indiana Merchant Killed.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—At Brighton Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, last night, E. O. Chase, a merchant of Richmond, Indiana, while attempting to board a train before it came to a full stop, was thrown under the cars and so badly hurt that he died during the night. His brother-in law, Rev. P. Benson, while endeavoring to render him assistance, received injuries which may result in his death.

Ships Wrecked and Crews Lost.

HALIFAX, November 14.—New Foundland advices report several shipwrecks with loss of crews. A brig drifted into Crow Harbor, Fortune Bay, with four of the crew dead and lashed to the rigging.

Three Men Killed.

TORONTO, November 14.—Two brothers named Nugent and a man named Medeciefle, were killed to-day by the fall of the roof of a shaft at the Betts Cave copper mine.

Man Run Over.

STONEBORO, Pa., November 14.—This evening about 8:20, accommodation train No. 28, going East on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, ran over a man near Jefferson station, Ohio, named Michael Mulcahey, of Leon, O., cutting off one leg and otherwise injuring him.

An Interesting Question.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Two months ago President Grant appointed Thomas Burns United States Marshal for Kentucky, *vice* General Eli Murray, resigned. Burns had scarcely taken possession of the office when Judge Bullard, without notice to him, suspended him under section 1,768 of the Revised Statutes, and appointed Weeden O'Neil to take charge of the office. To-day O'Neil presented his bond to Judge Ballard for approval, when the Judge decided that the power given to the President under the aforsaid Secretary to suspend an officer related only to officers who had been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, and that he could not recognize the suspension of Colonel Burns. Burns was originally appointed to fill a vacancy during the recess of the Senate. Whether the President could or not have removed Burns outright was not decided. Immediately after the decision of Judge Ballard, Colonel Burns sent a telegram to Attorney General Taft, tendering his resignation to avoid all embarrassment and trouble to litigants, and requested the Attorney General to express to the President his regret that he had seen proper to suspend him without any notice that he was holding the office against the wishes of the President. The conduct of Colonel Burns is warmly commended here.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Problem.

THE "THUNDERER" TAKES UP THE CUDGELS IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Times* has a strong pro-Russian leader on the Eastern question. It first notices the slow progress toward an agreement about a conference and its bases—facts which are clearly not promising for its success, but declares that the worst symptom is a disposition to prescribe beforehand conditions incompatible with the ideas of negotiation and compromise. It cites as thus inconsistent with the idea of a conference the stipulation that there must be no limitation of the Sultan's sovereign will, but those who labor for peace, it says, will not lose heart because the prospect is not perfectly clear. The *Times* condemns the past British policy, and says: If Austria and Great Britain had known their interests last year, they would have arrested any extension of this difficulty by promoting what was then a comparatively easy settlement. It then proceeds to forecast the future in this wise: Supposing the armistice expires without a conference, or the conference fails; the Czar would declare war, disavowing, probably, any desire to add to the Russian dominions or any other object than securing good government for his Sclavonic brethren. Many would say this was mere hypocrisy and falsehood, but it is clear that England could find no pretense for interference until much more had happened than the outbreak of such a war for such an avowed purpose. The time might come when we, declaring to the Sultan our regret at the inevitable partition of his dominions, might be obliged to demand that he should resign Constantinople to a Power able to take care of it. The *Times* says it does not suppose it would come to this. The Czar would, before he provoked a crisis, ask for England's intervention, with Servia aggrandized and independent, with Roumania independent and aggrandized south of the Danube in exchange for territory ceded to Russia on the north, stop, well contented with what he had done in a work, the completion whereof must be left for another time; but what a result this would be of a policy based for its first note like the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire! What we have described is the probable course of events to which we must look forward if the armistice expires without peace being proclaimed. Without saying that under no circumstances could a shot be fired from English cannon, the *Times* says that it unhesitatingly declared—that if Russia took up the war from Servia's failing hands, English opinion would no more justify armed opposition to Russia than it did justify armed opposition to Servia; and the diplomacy of Russia would show itself altogether deficient in the sagacity attributed to it if it did not so describe the objects of the war, and restrict its operations so as to prevent the occurrence of any sufficient reason for our interfering.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the last paragraph of the foregoing article, says: With such evidence as this of the attitude of England, Russian opinion is only too likely to be content. That it will be utterly and most dangerously mistaken we cannot say; but a mistake of this kind has already once in the history of the two nations, been detected too late, and in any case it is desperate to find that Russia is entering upon a difficult and critical negotiation under so profound a delusion as to the temper of this country as that which precipitated the Crimean war. The *Times'* article concludes with an argument in favor of a conference not committed to irrevocable failure. It believes that guarantees satisfactory to Russia are possible to Turkey may be arranged. If Russia rejected all attempts at settlement, which the *Times* does not believe likely, England would be free in future, and with the satisfaction of knowing that she was not responsible for failure. The experiences of the past discredits the suggestion that Turkey might, if left to herself, be governed by the joint authority of Europe; but should it be realized, Russia would be only too ready to act as the executive officer of a confederation of the European powers."

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BRUSSELS, November 14. — *L'Nord* says the English proposals for a conference support the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not its independence. *L'Nord* congratulates Lord Derby on having excluded from his proposals a formula which is incompatible with existing facts, and which the decisions of the Conference would necessarily set aside. The form of the English proposal gives reason to hope that England will not refuse assent to any guarantees really indispensible.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CZAR TO VICTORIA

LONDON, November 14.—A messenger from Levadia passed through Dover to-day with dispatches from the Czar to Queen Victoria.

TCHERNAYEFF FORBIDDEN TO RETURN TO RUSSIA.

BELGRADE, November 14.—The Russian Consul General has informed General Tchernayeff that the Czar forbids his return to Russia. General Tchernayeff will go on leave of absence to Vienna to-morrow.

MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—The Czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice, which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe, shall be carried out in Turkey, under efficacious guarantees.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.—Several English officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have arrived here.

RUSSIA TO BE ISOLATED, IN CASE SHE INSISTS ON WAR.

LONDON, November 14.—A special from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia has given large orders to Berlin houses for military exports. Should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be isolated.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

Germany is understood to be pledged to the observance of neutrality as against Austria, with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR—TORPEDOES PLACED AT THE MOUTH OF THE BOSPHORUS AND THE FORTS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Nisch to the *Standard* reports that Abdul Kerm Pasha has been ordered to return to Constantinople, and started thither on Monday.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says quarters for 20,000 men are being prepared at Rastchuk. The fortresses of Selistria, Schumla, Rustchuk and Varna are to be held by 75,000 reserve men from the Asiatic army corps. Dervish Pasha has been ordered to send a large force to Constantinople, and steamers have been sent to the Albanian coast to transport them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Russian ambassadors at the several courts have been ordered to officially communicate to the foreign Governments the Moscow speech of the Czar, and give especially an explanation of its meaning.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople declares the Turks are firmly persuaded that Russia will make inadmissible demands, in order to provoke a rupture. The Turks are vigorously preparing for war. Torpedoes are being placed at the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus and the forts have been strengthened. The people in Constantinople and elsewhere are forming a national guard.

The *Golos* announces that Grand Duke Nicolas will establish his headquarters at Kistenew, in Bessarabia.

A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Eugene Schuyler, dated Constantinople, vouching for and inclosing documentary proofs of the accuracy of passages in his book on Turkistan concerning Russian operations in Central Asia, which have lately caused much controversy here.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna thinks the meeting of the conference is tolerably well assured. The Porte, although putting forward objections, has intimated that it would leave the decision to the British Government. From indications of the Russian demands which General Ignatieff has given, it appears that Russia will require the appointment of governors for fixed periods, employment of Christian officials when-ever practicable, reform of taxation, local police, etc.; also that reforms should not be limited to the province called Bulgaria, but extended to the districts inhabited by Bulgarians. If these, as it appears possible, are all Russia's demands, and if Russia shows moderation in regard to guarantees, there will not be much need for the Czar to take an independent course.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera states that Lord Derby has replied to the Turkish objections to the conference in a conciliatory but firm tone. He forcibly points to the necessity for a conference in the interest of Turkey herself. The Czar explains his proposal of administrative autonomy as a system of local institutions which should give the population some control over their own affairs, and says there is no question of establishing tributary States. The Turks, who lately adopted a very warlike tone, have been somewhat subdued by the Moscow speech.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that in obedience to Russian demands, Persia has placed some troops on her Turkish frontier. The *New Free Press* of Vienna says England possesses the clearest proofs of Russia's ulterior designs. She has communicated these to Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London. A complete agreement is established between England and Austria.

The London *Times* considers that England's only course is to proceed with the conference, and not consider anything as changed by the recent manifestations in Russia. In this course she can only rely on the good wishes of all the Powers, not one of which will refuse to aid in the work of securing the peace of Europe. The *Times* thinks, however, that the possible obstinacy of the Porte is the real danger.

Russia.

SENTENCE OF STRAUSBERG AND HIS CONFEDERATES.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Moscow says Dr. Strausberg and the officials of the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank, recently convicted of irregularities, have been sentenced as follows: Strausberg to banishment from Russia; Landau, Oljanski and Borrisowsky to banishment to Tomsk, and Olutez and Schumacher to one month's imprisonment.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—Prince Gortschakoff's circular, dated November 13, is published in the *Official Gazette*. It corresponds with the version already telegraphed. It says mobilization has been ordered in view of acts of violence in Turkey, which still continue to be perpetrated, notwithstanding all efforts of the Russian Government. An Imperial ordinance has also been issued sanctioning the formation of six army corps composed of divisions stationed in the districts of Kiev, Kharkoo and Odessa. The active army will comprise four divisions, and will be under command of the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch, with Adjutant General Nepokoitschitsky as Chief of Staff, Prince Massolsky Commander of Artillery, and Major General Depp Chief of Engineers. The commanders of the various corps are Prince Barkiai, Von Tolil, Weinsru, Lieutenant General Ragetsky, Baron Von Kruedener, Prince Woronzoff, Prince Schakoffski and General Waunowsky.

Great Britain.

LOSS OF LIFE BY SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, November 14.—By the wreck of the ships Oromocto and Carolina Agnes, nine persons were drowned.

Two lives were lost by the burning of the Cicero Theater at Madrid.

GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, November 14.—American eagles to the value of £50,000 sterling were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for the United States.

Austria.

ILLNESS OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

LONDON, November 14.—The Austrian Prime Minister, Count Andrassy, is ill at Pesth.

France.

AN AMERICAN DROWNED.

HAVRE, November 14.—Frances Metzger, who arrived here from New York in the steamer France, was accidentally drowned at the steamer's dock.

Italy.

A BASELESS FABRICATION.

ROME, November 14.—The report in the Cologne *Gazette* about the proposed procedure of the Italian Government in the event of the death of the Pope, is pronounced a baseless fabrication.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 14.—The steamships State of Indiana, Spain and Labrador, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, November 14.—The steamship Wesser, from New York, has arrived out.

THE LOUISIANA COUNT.

The Northern Democratic Leaders at New Orleans Ask for a Conference With Northern Republicans Now There.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—The following explains itself. The answer will be filed as soon as received. Some of the Republicans named have not yet arrived:

NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1876.

To Hons. Schuyler Matthews, James A. Garfield, John A. Logan, William D. Kelley, John A. Casson, J. A. Irvin Detty, John Shoemberger, J. M. Shuarts, E. W. Stoughton, John A. Dix and others.

The undersigned arrived here yesterday. They came in answer to a telegram from Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, dated at New York, November 10, 1876, as follows, viz: "Citizens of New Orleans urgently request delegation of prominent gentlemen come here at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You can be earnestly requested to come. Fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at the Louisville Gait House on Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or not, to-morrow morning, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism." The undersigned are informed you have come here at the request of the President of the United States to see that the polls of Louisiana make a fair count of the vote actually cast. While in the late canvass you gave you support to Messrs Hayes and Wheeler, candidates for President and Vice President, and the undersigned gave their support to Tilden and Hendricks for those offices, they feel assured that all good citizens of both parties regard an honest count and true return of the vote actually cast of greater moment than the success of any candidate, and they feel confident that all that honorable men should do to secure such return of the vote cast at the late election in the State of Louisiana, which assumes peculiar importance, and upon which, in this crisis, may depend the very existence of constitutional government. The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, we respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that the influence which we must look forward to the arbitrise explores without peace being proclaimed. Without saying that under no circumstances could a shot be fired from English cannon, the *Times* says that it unhesitatingly declared—that if Russia took up the war from Servia's failing hands, English opinion would no more justify armed opposition to Russia than it did justify armed opposition to Servia; and the diplomacy of Russia would show itself altogether deficient in the sagacity attributed to it if it did not so describe the objects of the war, and restrict its operations so as to prevent the occurrence of any sufficient reason for our interfering.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CZAR TO VICTORIA

LONDON, November 14.—A messenger from Levadia passed through Dover to-day with dispatches from the Czar to Queen Victoria.

TCHERNAYEFF FORBIDDEN TO RETURN TO RUSSIA.

BELGRADE, November 14.—The Russian Consul General has informed General Tchernayeff that the Czar forbids his return to Russia. General Tchernayeff will go on leave of absence to Vienna to-morrow.

MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—The Czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice, which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe, shall be carried out in Turkey, under efficacious guarantees.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.—Several English officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have arrived here.

RUSSIA TO BE ISOLATED, IN CASE SHE INSISTS ON WAR.

LONDON, November 14.—A special from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia has given large orders to Berlin houses for military exports. Should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be isolated.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

Germany is understood to be pledged to the observance of neutrality as against Austria, with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR—TORPEDOES PLACED AT THE MOUTH OF THE BOSPHORUS AND THE FORTS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Nisch to the *Standard* reports that Abdul Kerm Pasha has been ordered to return to Constantinople, and started thither on Monday.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says quarters for 20,000 men are being prepared at Rastchuk. The fortresses of Selistria, Schumla, Rustchuk and Varna are to be held by 75,000 reserve men from the Asiatic army corps. Dervish Pasha has been ordered to send a large force to Constantinople, and steamers have been sent to the Albanian coast to transport them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Russian ambassadors at the several courts have been ordered to officially communicate to the foreign Governments the Moscow speech of the Czar, and give especially an explanation of its meaning.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople declares the Turks are firmly persuaded that Russia will make inadmissible demands, in order to provoke a rupture. The Turks are vigorously preparing for war. Torpedoes are being placed at the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus and the forts have been strengthened. The people in Constantinople and elsewhere are forming a national guard.

The *Golos* announces that Grand Duke Nicolas will establish his headquarters at Kistenew, in Bessarabia.

A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Eugene Schuyler, dated Constantinople, vouching for and inclosing documentary proofs of the accuracy of passages in his book on Turkistan concerning Russian operations in Central Asia, which have lately caused much controversy here.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna thinks the meeting of the conference is tolerably well assured. The Porte, although putting forward objections, has intimated that it would leave the decision to the British Government. From indications of the Russian demands which General Ignatieff has given, it appears that Russia will require the appointment of governors for fixed periods, employment of Christian officials when-ever practicable, reform of taxation, local police, etc.; also that reforms should not be limited to the province called Bulgaria, but extended to the districts inhabited by Bulgarians. If these, as it appears possible, are all Russia's demands, and if Russia shows moderation in regard to guarantees, there will not be much need for the Czar to take an independent course.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera states that Lord Derby has replied to the Turkish objections to the conference in a conciliatory but firm tone. He forcibly points to the necessity for a conference in the interest of Turkey herself. The Czar explains his proposal of administrative autonomy as a system of local institutions which should give the population some control over their own affairs, and says there is no question of establishing tributary States. The Turks, who lately adopted a very warlike tone, have been

NORTH CAROLINA'S FATE.

Democratic Methods Exposed—How the Old North State Was Carried for Tilden—Hapless Condition of the Colored People.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

"North Carolina has gone overwhelmingly Democratic." I suppose this statement is almost as familiar to you now as it has become to me within the past two days. I admit that this State is not to be counted as in favor of the Republican nominees, but believe that the Democratic candidates may not ultimately have that large majority of the votes which is now claimed for them by their supporters. Counties in the northwest, northeast and south are yet to be heard from, and their returns will, it is hoped, greatly diminish the advantage of our opponents. Yet, I shall not be surprised if the majority claimed be increased instead of diminished. I can see no reason why it should not be multiplied fivefold, if the elections were conducted in the counties whose returns are not yet in, as they were in the other parts of the State. What I saw on Tuesday last, and what I have heard since, horrify me; and I know the recital of the facts must appall every true American citizens. Fraud, treachery and intimidation are the means by which this State has been carried against the Republican party, and these insturments were used by men of resolute will, who are not incumbered by a particle of conscience. The Republicans of North Carolina have never been well organized, else I might not now have such a story of shame to detail. They have not many leaders who, in intelligence, foresight and resolute will, can compete with the men who are at the head of the Democracy. They were deceived by the "solid sunt" policy of their opponents, so that while the latter were preparing for the election of last Tuesday, they were not. The result is known. When they went to the polls on election day they found those places in the possession of the Democracy, who were well-armed and determined to resist every endeavor to expel them. Even in thoroughly Republican counties was this plan of seizing the polls carried into effect by the Democrats. So thorough were their methods and organization, the Republicans could do nothing. The hypocrisy of the Tildenites was such that it almost surpasses belief, and it is certain that if any violent attempt to dislodge them had been made, the apparent calmness which would shed would have fallen upon the Republicans. They desired, they said, to have a fair election, and would protect every citizen in his right to vote. The Republicans accepted their assurances, for two reasons —they could not on the instant cope with such thoroughly organized bands, and they could not penetrate the hypocrisy of their opponents. Well, the rebels—for such they are in spirit—kept guard over the polls. They admitted voters one by one, and whenever a Republican approached the ballot-boxes challenged and harassed him with questions. In this way they consumed time, and, by every precious hour heard from, when the sun went down it was found that numbers of Republicans had been challenged and talked out of their votes. As for the negroes, the Tilden and Vance men voted early in order to have time to harass their opponents; and the indications are that they also voted often.

Let me here state a fact which indicates the perpetration of shameless frauds by the successful party in this State. On the very night of the election, while the polls were yet open, the polls had been closed, apparently official reports were received at Raleigh that certain remote Democratic districts had gone Tilden, and Vance and others on their tickets, large majorities, and also stating the figures of these majorities. Honest reports could not have reached Raleigh from those districts in much less time than two days. To-day the reports of Tuesday night have been verified (?) by dispatches from the districts. Some of these do not, however, facts indicate, say, prove, except that the Democratic committee of each county was directed to send in a certain majority agreed upon beforehand? One county has given a Democratic majority of 1,400. Previous to this time that county has been Republican, and the majority for the Democrats now announced is the greatest the greatest number of votes ever before polled.

It must not now seem strange to you that no Republican in this city would be astonished if the Democratic majority in this State, when all the returns have come in, should run higher than it is now claimed. Our hope is, however, that the rebels did not rule affairs in the mountain districts and southern counties, as they did elsewhere. In the former counties the residents are mainly what are called "poor whites." They were not much drawn during the war, and have been firm Republicans since. They know the characters of the Democrats, and I think that they believe would revolt at any attempt made by the latter to control them. We have heard of no troubles in those northern counties, such as would probably occur if the Democrats seized the polls there, and so are hopeful of their aid to reduce the fraudulent majority polled in the central and western parts of the State. The negro districts of the south will also probably send us assistance. Still, however much help we may get, we cannot hope to overcome the Democrats, so skillful were their generals, and so formidable their results.

I have hitherto been writing very generally of the methods of the Democracy, but will now relate a special instance. Colonel Young, whose home is about forty miles northeast of Raleigh, was a Republican candidate for Congress. When he arrived at the polling place in his town on the morning of Tuesday, he found that it was in the hands of Democrats, who had built a barricade around it, and armed guards to repel any assault. Followed by some friends, he advanced to the entrance to the booth and asked permission to go in and vote for or offer to vote. He was met by five armed men, who styled themselves policemen, and who peremptorily refused to allow him to enter as a challenger. He then demanded to be permitted to vote. This permission was granted him. He entered the polling-place, voted, and then refused to leave. After considerable time the rebels determined to permit him to remain. He states that every negro that entered the polling-place

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

LOUISIANA is the cockpit, and TILDEN will be the dead cock in it.

THE "rebel claims" of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana will not be paid.

LET Republicans be patient for a few days longer, and all doubt will be ended.

HON. I. D. WESTCOTT, Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, concedes that the Republicans have carried that State by a moderate majority.

FRAUDS of the most audacious character are reported in nearly every State where the Democracy prevail, or where they hope to prevail, and yet, forsooth, they are alarmed for the purity of the ballot-box!

THERE are grounds for believing that the discredit and uncertainty cast upon the result in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana is the work of the New York gamblers, who, under cover of the excitement and distrust, have been hedging their bets on TILDEN.

NUMBERS of heavy New York merchants engaged in Southern and Western trade speak of the continued uncertainty respecting the political future as bringing trade to a standstill. There is almost complete stagnation in those quarters, pending the receipt of definite information.

CONTRARY to the general impression that the product of the bonanza mines is mainly silver, it appears from the official reports of the product of each mine that the average product of all the mines is 44 74-100 per cent. gold, and 55 26-100 per cent silver, and of the new bonanza 47 05-100 per cent. gold and 52 05-100 per cent. silver.

AMONG the thousands of orators engaged in the late political campaign, many have fearfully imperilled their health. After every important election there is a large number of deaths among this class, while others are severely injured. Physicians find that the recent political excitement has increased their practice to a large degree.

POLITICAL bullies must be sternly dealt with whenever they attempt to intrude their insolent individuality into the discussions of peaceable citizens.—*New York Herald.*

This is blisteringly severe on WADE HAMPTON'S rifle-club "time-dividers," even if the denunciation does happen to come a little late.

WHOEVER may be President, the country is ours. Our social destiny, at least, is in our own hands, and so, to a great extent, is our general weal or woe:

"Vain, very vain, the weary search to find
The bliss that only centers in the mind.
In every government, though terror reign;
Though tyrant kings and tyrant laws restrain;
How small of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Still to ourselves, in every place consigned,
Our own felicity we make or find.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $3,768,378, and produce exports, $4,583,349. The total imports at that port during the year have been $278,931,096, against $284,523,043 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $345,069,544 in 1874. The total exports of produce are $229,157,143, against $217,311,227 in 1875, and $250,752,689 in 1874, and the total exports of specie are $41,457,161, against $65,647,961 in 1875, and $45,813,992 in 1874.

THERE are indications that the export coal trade will be soon one of the most active auxiliaries in the re-establishment of the commercial supremacy of the United States. Philadelphia enjoys unusual facilities for the shipping of the products of the mines of Pennsylvania, and the *Inquirer* of that city says that the initial effort already made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in its projected establishment of a line to Brazil needs but be vigorously followed up to insure the most valuable results.

THE following editorial, which appeared in the Austin (Texas) *Gazette* last Thursday morning, written under the belief that TILDEN had been elected, indicates the fate of loyal men in the South had that calamity taken place:

The tables should now be turned on the villains who have ordered and used United States troops for suppressing a free ballot in Southern States, and they should be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. The people of sister States have yielded to brute force and been denied a free ballot that THILDEN may be elected President, let every mother's son of them be brought to condign punishment.

IT IS said that HORATIO SEYMOUR now bitterly repents that he refused the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. It is too late, however. His opportunity is gone forever. He was from the beginning a mere counterfeit of the true statesman. He began his public life with the basest subserviency to the diotates of his party. In obedience to this he made friends with the conscription rioters in 1863, and pursued a course completely in harmony with the rebels of the South. He is now the object of his own party's contempt, which he has fairly won and richly deserves.

THE recent Presidential election recalls to mind the historical fact that the first idea of a President for the United Colonies was originated by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN at the Albany Convention in 1751. That convention was held for the purpose of consolidating the colonies under the British flag, but the town authorities opposed the scheme, and it was abandoned. The Presidential office was at once created when Congress was held, but the incumbents were called "Presidents of Congress." This office continued until the Constitution provided a President to be elected from the people, of whom the first was GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IT HAS leaked out that last *Wednesday* afternoon the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee telegraphed to the Florida Democratic State Committee that TILDEN was not elected if Florida had gone Republican. At the same time he telegraphed the Democratic candidate for Governor, and to many other prominent Democrats, begging them in the strongest terms to secure the vote of the State for TILDEN. This explains the subsequent train-wrecking, ballot box stuffing, interference with the prompt transmission of election returns and other devilties of like atrocious character, on the part of the Democracy of that State, in the interest of TILDEN and "reform."

THERE is something in the nature of the present discord which is distracting Europe, and which again threatens to involve her leading nationalities in war, from which those of a different lineage may well learn a lesson and a warning. Over and above the spirit of aggression and lust of territory and power, the struggle would be essentially a war of races and religions, not only of Cross and Crescent, but of Christian against Christian, of Greek faith against Roman faith, of Sclave race against Teutonic race, of Latin race against German race; in which Turks, infidels, Magyars, Croats, Bosnians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, Cossacks and Muscovites would all be mixed up in a confusion only equalled by mutual animosity.

THE following remarkable editorial paragraph, which appeared in one of the Washington Sunday Democratic papers, is an admission on its own face of the perpetration of Democratic frauds, and would seem to afford the Republican candidate referred to a good basis for contesting the seat of his competitor:

In view of the next House being very close, Mr. McComas, if he saw fit to contest, would probably be given fair play. The efficiency of the campaign work performed by the TILDEN and Hendricks Reform Club of this District is evidenced by the election of Mr. Walsh in the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland. While not relaxing in their efforts in other States, this club gave especial attention to that district, believing that the next House would be close. The District of Columbia can fairly claim to have elected Mr. Walsh, for not less than two hundred of his votes were sent from Washington and Georgetown.

THE National Board of Underwriters, appointed to gather statistics of losses caused by fire resulting from the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July last, have made a report embracing returns from 349 stock insurance companies, 149 mutual companies, 850 chief engineers and 771 chiefs of police. The testimony is universal that losses by fire on the last anniversary were less in number than in any previous year within the remembrance of the persons testifying, but still amounted to the considerable sum of $154,574 16, which the committee regard as "a severe tax upon insurance capital for the gratification of juvenile patriotism." The report contains some important and suggestive facts. Being the centennial "Fourth," it was celebrated, so far as fireworks were concerned, on a scale far surpassing in extent any previous demonstration of the kind in the country; and taking the statistics of actual losses sustained in other years, from the same cause, it was natural for insurance companies to anticipate largely increased destruction of property. So far from this being the case, however, we have the testimony of the committee that the aggregate loss was less than that of any previous year from the same cause. This may be attributed, no doubt, to the greater caution exercised, on the part of individuals and the police authorities, in apprehension of destructive conflagrations. The losses sustained were mainly in the Northeastern States. The West, the report says, was protected by copious rains, and the principal display of fireworks in the South being at Mardi Gras and during the Christmas holidays, the losses were not so serious in that section of the country. The fact remains, however, that fireworks are not in themselves so very dangerous as some people imagine, and that by proper precaution in their use they can be rendered comparatively harmless. The returns from the chiefs of police have special reference to the number of casualties which occurred, whether fatal, serious or slight, and in the compilation they are distributed between those cities and towns having ordinances against fireworks, and those which are without such protective restrictions. By a curious perversity, the fatal and serious casualties are far in excess in those cities and towns where the prohibitory ordinances exist. The total casualties were four hundred and twenty-eight, of which thirty-four were fatal and seventeen serious. The committee, in its report, admit that fireworks when properly manipulated can be made so safe, and can afford so much real pleasure to citizens of all ages, that few persons, if any, would wish to prohibit their manufacture; yet, in view of the danger attendant upon their reckless handling and discharge, they think it important that the sale and use of all fireworks should be surrounded by most stringent municipal regulation, and that no fireworks should be manufactured which at the time of their discharge could not be regulated as to their direction. They specify certain descriptions of fireworks, such as serpents, squibs, chasers, which are completely beyond control when discharged, and the manufacture of which they recommend should be prohibited. Again they make certain recommendations touching those fireworks which leave burning debris after the immediate effect has been secured, and suggest the use of incombustible paper in their manufacture. They further recommend the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the importation of Chinese fire-crackers, which they characterize as heathenish in appearance and infernal in their explosive effects. During the past ten years, the American manufacturers of fireworks sold $2,556,000 worth of goods. The invoice value of all fire-crackers imported since January 1, 1865, is less, they say, than $1,500,000, while the loss in that period by two conflagrations directly traceable to them amounted to upwards of $15,000,000. It is not an extravagant statement, they think, that every dollar's worth of fire crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss by fire of more than one hundred dollars. The report, as a whole, is against the discharge of fire works of any kind on the national holiday, and especially those kinds which cannot be controlled in their movements after ignition. They hold that if fire underwriters will but make the effort, they can secure the abatement of the nuisance entirely, as the more enlightened public sentiment will sustain whatever efforts are made towards securing a more safe and rational observance of the national holiday.

AS PUBLIC attention is now largely directed to the result of the election in Louisiana, it may not be out of place to give a brief synopsis of the law governing the Returning Board. The act was passed in 1872, and provides, among other things, that the returning officers shall first compile the returns from all polls at which there has been a free, fair and peaceable registration and election. Whenever the election in any polling place shall have been illegally interfered with, the vote in that place shall not be counted until all others shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of interference, which must be verified under oath, and in the form prescribed by law. If, from the statements made, the returning officers shall be satisfied that such illegal interference did not materially change the result, then they shall canvass and compile the vote; but if not fully satisfied thereof, they shall take further testimony, and to this end shall have power to send for persons and papers. If, after such examination, the returning officers shall be convinced that the illegal interference did prevent a fair and free vote at such polling place, and did materially change the result, then they shall exclude the vote from their returns. It will be seen, from these provisions of law, that the powers of the Returning Board are full and comprehensive. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to other points, it seems undeniably clear that they have unlimited authority to investigate thoroughly any acts done to prevent a fair election. They cannot proceed upon mere assumption, but their powers must be set in motion by the presentation of some formal complaint, alleging riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence, whereby proper registration or proper voting were prevented. A great deal has been said about the arbitrary power possessed by this board; but the provisions of the law above cited limit the functions of the board to the simple duty of ascertaining whether an election, in a certain district or districts, has been fairly or unfairly conducted. If the law did less than this, it would be worse than useless—a mere sham and a mockery of justice. It is evident, from what has been stated, that the duties of the board may be prolonged according to the number of complaints to be investigated.

LAST Tuesday, when people were taken up with the excitement of the election, some miscreants attempted to despoil the tomb of President LINCOLN. Yet great as that crime was, it is nothing compared with the crime of attempting to steal States, as the Democracy of the South have done. In Edgefield county, South Carolina, for instance, the Democrats claim thirty-three hundred majority, which is many more than the entire number of votes cast in that county. The usual Republican majority in Edgefield county is twenty-five hundred. Fraud on a similar scale was also perpetrated in Abbeville, Barnwell and Laurens counties. The *National Republican* has reliable advices showing that the election, except for its tragic features, was a mere farce in many counties of that State. At Robbins, on the Port Royal Railroad, the Ku-Klux fired into a crowd of Republicans, seriously wounding two of the election managers and killing and wounding about a dozen negroes. At Blackville, Rouse's and other voting places the rebels openly seized the polls and would not allow any but Democrats to vote. They organized bands of repeaters, who voted early and often at all the precincts within their reach. It is estimated that in this way they polled nearly one thousand illegal votes in Barnwell county alone. During election day Barnwell county was a huge military camp, riflemen wearing red shirts riding to and fro, cursing and threatening the negroes. In a locality in Edgefield county known as the "Dark Corner," they seized the polls, drove off the election managers and, tying an election supervisor to a tree, they administered twenty-five lashes on his bare back with a horsewhip. The notorious M. W. GARY was at Edgefield Court House and, mounted upon his old war charger, he rode down every Republican who ventured near the polls. A thousand of his followers were on the ground, armed with revolvers, ready to administer death to any one who remonstrated with him. In the county of Spartanburg the rebels "repeated" with astonishing results. They claim to have polled more votes than there are white citizens in the county, and a third more than the aggregate white and colored poll-lists combined. In Marion county they practiced similar intimidation and fraud, no less than six negroes having been shot down in cold blood. At the few precincts where soldiers were stationed everything was quiet, and it was owing to their presence that enough Republicans were allowed to vote to save the State from falling under rebel control. And yet the Democrats, in the face of these damning facts, have the ineffable effrontery to raise the cry of "fraud," and to charge that they are to be "cheated." Out upon such shameless hypocrisy!

TWEED will probably reach New York to-day or to-morrow. Meanwhile his accomplices who are skulking in Europe are becoming greatly alarmed. A special cable dispatch to the *Graphic* from Paris says it is understood there that international treaties are pending between the United States and foreign powers having in view the interchange of criminals, thus allowing them no asylum in the United States or Europe. It is reported that PETER B. SWEENY has departed in anticipation of TWEED'S arrival in New York; also that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY has left Switzerland and is traveling now with a British passport under an assumed name. The pending extradition treaty will affect GENET, WILBUR, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and such others of the Tammany ring as are now harbored in different parts of Europe.

IN response to a recent address from a Canadian temperance delegation, Sir ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the Dominion Premier, said that while his whole sympathies were with the temperance movement, and while he desired to forward it by every means in his power, he did not believe that the prohibitory plan was the best method of dealing with the temperance question. He observed:

I feel that we should take advantage of the machinery that exists at present and endeavor to work the law as we now have it, seeking to have more stringent enactment when we should have the sympathies of most of the population. It is always difficult to legislate on purely moral questions, and especially questions of this kind which have taken such a deep hold upon a large portion of our countrymen.

There is food in this for reflection on this side of the border.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Governor Tilden to Governor Hayes:
Passed, for me no nor-ther shed;
Were I alive, thou mightst be dead.

It is Colorado over again.

Old-Man-Afraid-of-the-Returns-Tilden.

We are getting ready to shout Hayes-annah!

Peace on earth and good will to all men, including the *Post*.

The "solid South" has melted, thawed and resolved itself into a dew.

The Democrats are crowding the Republicans off the anxious seat.

"The Democrats keep a stiff upper lip." It is the lower one that fails them.

It really looks as though the doctrine of election is "the survival of the fittest."

A Japanese fish with three tails has been added to the wonderful things of the New York Aquarium.

Florida having gone Republican the orange crop of that State will be larger this year than ever before.

One of the remarkable discoveries made by the latest Arctic explorers is that the length of a Polar night is 142 days.

"The pet of wealthy parents" has just been sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for ten years. They left him $50,000.

This is what a sermon is: "A rhetorical organism evolved by a genetic process from a text." Professor Patton says so.

It is estimated that the total receipts of the Centennial will be $2,000,000 above the expenses, exclusive of the cost of the buildings.

Among the beggars of New York lately there have been two or three foreign noblemen, one a German count, all brought low by rum.

A petrified honeycomb is the latest California novelty. The combs are full of honey, and wax and honey are turned into solid stone.

The accessions to Sabbath schools throughout the country from now until Christmas will be considerable on account of prospective festivals.

The production of the eggs of silk worms for exportation is a noteworthy industry of Louisiana. One man sent $3,000 worth to Italy this year.

Chili now manufactures nearly all its own woolen goods, and refines the sugar of Peru. Its paper mills and type founderies supply the general trade of South America.

Andrea Cesalpino disputes with Harvey the merit of having discovered the circulation of the blood, and the supporters of his pretensions unveiled a bust of him at Rome last month.

It is estimated that five thousand Western girls took husbands this year for the only earthly reason that they were thereby enabled to visit the Centennial at somebody else's expense.

The Commissioner of Patents has been making up a little table, which shows that the greatest number of patents issued to any one State last year was 3,771 to New York. Pennsylvania received 2,034; Massachusetts, 1,486; Illinois, 1,098; Ohio, 1,081.

Brooklyn, from being "The City of Churches," is rapidly becoming "The City of Church Debts." The churches are large and numerous, but the church debts are increasing so that they threaten to become larger than the churches themselves.

The wheat crop of the country this year amounts to 245,000,000 bushels, and it is not a very good year for wheat, either. In other words, we haven't raised so much as usual by about one-sixth. Rye, oats, barley and corn are a little below the average also.

Spain is to have a free university founded by ten distinguished professors who were removed from the University of Madrid for their liberal opinions. The leading principle of the university will be the inviolability of science and perfect liberty of teaching.

The price of silver bullion in San Francisco recently has ranged higher than it has in London. It is claimed that San Francisco brokers can control the silver trade of the Pacific coast to a great extent, if they please, instead of sending it to London for English capitalists to fix the price, and then ship it to India, China and Japan at a profit to themselves.

It is stated that unless the Government takes immediate measures to prevent vandalism, the beauty of Yellowstone Park will be destroyed. Because it is the property of the United States, every curiosity seeker feels himself licensed to hammer and hack at pleasure, and no doubt, if it could be done, the hot springs would be carried off bodily and set up in private residences for warm baths. Something should be done at once.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* notes the fact that the usefulness of inebriate asylums has been generally exploded, and the talk about drunkenness as a disease to be known as dipsomanee is coming to be regarded as philanthropic bosh. The general conclusion reached is that "habitual drunkenness is not to be regarded as a disease, but a habit practically within the control of each individual case," and that those "who desire reformation can attain the object at home with their families."

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Titusville Bank Troubles—The Seaboard Pipe Line's Complications—Development During October—Decrease in Production—New Gusher on Bullion Run—Accidents.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PARKER CITY, November 13, 1876.

Although the oil market has been subjected to some severe drawbacks during the week, it closed on Saturday evening at an advance of six and a quarter cents over the opening prices of Monday morning. The first event to affect it unfavorably was the closing of the Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank, at Titusville, on which there had been a heavy run for several days from unfounded rumors of its being a heavy loser by the defalcation of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. A thorough investigation of its affairs, however, showed that its assets largely exceeded its liabilities, and the stockholders, comprising the most solid men of Titusville, proposed to pay the depositors fifty per cent. on the 17th inst., twenty-five per cent. in sixty days, and the balance of twenty-five per cent. in four months from that date. At a meeting of the depositors on Friday evening, it was resolved unanimously to accept the proposition of the stockholders. This result has acted beneficially on the market, and was happily followed by the Oil City banks resuming their discount business, which they had previously suspended.

The troubles of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company have not by any means come to an end; in fact, the situation becomes more and more complicated as time progresses. On Thursday Henry Harley, President of the company, applied to the court at Franklin for a reduction of his bail, which amounts to $125,000. The application was made through his counsel, Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, who is also one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. Mr. Douglass was arrested at Franklin on similar charges to those preferred against Mr. Harley, the complaints, as in the former instance, being F. W. Mitchell, of Franklin, and Captain H. M. Hughes, of the Antwerp Pipe Line.

Again on Friday Chief of Police Rouse, of Titusville, arrested William H. Abbott, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, for violation of the act of May 15, 1874, in relation to companies engaged in the transportation of oil by pipe lines, and also arrested Thomas W. Larson, Secretary of the company, for the collection of evaporation charges on oil not in possession of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company at the time. The parties gave bail for their appearance at two P. M. on Thursday. The complaints were made by Simon R. Tift.

The production of the region during the month of October declined considerably from that of the previous month, making a daily average of about 700 barrels less. This may be accounted for in part by the small average yield of the new wells which came in and again by the less frequent use of torpedoes to stimulate the production of those of less recent date.

During the month of October eighty-nine new wells were completed in the Butler district, being eleven more than were finished in the previous month; and of these fourteen were dry holes, while the average production of the new wells was a little over ten barrels a day. The new wells, of the entire region, completed in the month were 269, of which forty-one were dry holes, while the daily average yield per well of the producing ones was less than ten barrels.

Among recent strikes the Graham well No. 2, on the Walker farm, is doing about twenty barrels a day.

On the Clark farm Templeton & Co.'s new well is producing daily in the neighborhood of forty barrels.

The Hazelwood Oil Company's new well, on the Harmon farm, is yielding about thirty barrels a day.

On the Kinkaid farm the Sprogle well is producing daily in the neighborhood of twenty barrels.

The new Jennings well on the Goldinger farm, is yielding about twenty barrels a day.

On the Banks farm the Howe well is doing in the neighborhood of twenty-five barrels daily.

Black & Co.'s well, on the Fletcher farm, has a daily yield of about twenty barrels.

Bullion run comes to the front once more. Phillips Brothers have a new well on its track on the Simcox farm, which has a sand of an excellent quality, and it is claimed that the indications are as good as in the case of their first gusher, which is still pouring forth a hundred barrels a day. Their No. 2 well on the Galey farm is doing about 150 barrels. The favorable result of these two wells has induced Sherley & Lyle to commence drilling on their No. 2 well, located on a tract of territory which they purchased in fee during the first excitement. As stated previously in the special correspondence from Bullion Run, there are unquestionably basins with handsome deposits of petroleum on this Scrubgrass belt, although there are inter vening spots of territory which are surprisingly unproductive land. It would take several gushers on the Scrubgrass belt to affect the market injuriously, while the production in older and once largely prolific territory is so decidedly falling off as to be of very little moment. Taylor & Co.'s No. 4 well, on the Matthew Fee farm, struck oil and gas in the fourth sand, which ignited and set fire to the engine house and derrick. One of the drillers, named Robinson, was badly burned.

On Saturday evening, about the same hour, Isaac Collins was up in the derrick of the Dawson well, on the Singer and Myers farm, while the rods were being drawn. By some accident he fell to the bottom of the derrick, a distance of forty-eight feet. In his fall he struck the bull rope, and was rebounded into the air about fifteen feet, falling thence to the floor terribly mangled. Death happily relieved him in less than an hour. He was a man of excellent character, and leaves a widow to mourn his loss. He was forty five years of age.

The Sheriff of Butler county has seized the line of pipe, with pumps and other property, of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, between Millerstown and St. Joe, at the suit of R. W. McKee, Cashier of the Fairview Bank. DOT.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz will make his home in St. Louis.

Thurlow Weed will reach his eightieth birthday to-day, and his ability as a political writer shows no abatement.

Count Arnim, on the eve of his recent condemnation, sold to his son his last remaining great estate in Prussia for $600,000.

The editor of the New York *Dramatic News* has received a letter from Melbourne confirmatory of the rumor of the death in that city of Edwin Adams, the well-known tragedian.

Hon. William Rank, an Associate Judge of Lebanon county for upwards of thirty years, was re-elected to the office on Tuesday by a very complimentary vote. He is the oldest judge in the State, and is highly esteemed and respected.

It turns out that the fifth and closing volume of Guizot's "History of France" is mainly the work of Mme. DeWitt, his daughter, who constructed it from notes taken when the substance of the book was delivered in oral lectures to M. Guizot's grandchildren.

Charles Dudley Warner, who has been investigating the subject, says the condition of the women in the Orient "is the conclusive verdict against the religion of the prophet. All the culture of a race that in its men has borne accomplished scholars, warriors and artists, has never touched the women. They have neither any social nor any religious life."

Miss Genevieve Rogers, who played in this city recently, fainted on the stage at Ford's Grand Opera House, in Baltimore, Wednesday. She pluckily finished the play, a dramatization of "Maud Muller." By a strange coincidence the fainting and physical exhaustion apparent at the time were in perfect keeping with the tenor of the play, which represents the heroine as just recovering from a severe illness.

An individual deserving of commiseration rather than blame is Mr. Albert Snooks, of New York, who was arrested for fraudulent registration and voting. He registered under the name of Albert Smith, and when arrested and brought before the commission to account for his act, he explained that his real name, when told, "excited disrespectful mirth, and caused remarks which he did not like to care to repeat." There being no evidence of intentional fraud on the part of Mr. Albert Snooks, he departed under his own name.

It is not perhaps generally known that the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was madly in love with Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va., afterward Mrs. General Winfield Scott. Miss Mayo was a famous belle, and as remarkable for her wit as for her beauty. Poor Payne was not the only one who laid his heart at her feet and had to take it up again; but he probably suffered more from his disappointment than the rest of the rejected lovers. When all hope of winning the fair prize was abandoned, he went abroad never to return; and there is no doubt that the corroding sorrow hastened him to the grave he found in a foreign land. The tradition in Richmond is that Scott addressed Miss Mayo when he was only a captain in the army, and received a prompt dismissal. He repeated the experiment when a major, but with no better success. The third time he proposed he wore the epaulettes of a general, and then was accepted. A friend of the lady asked her why she changed her mind. The reply was: "In my estimation there is a vast difference between Captain or even Major Scott and *General* Scott."

"And silence, like a poultice, comes to heal the blows of sound."

Centenn'al Justice.

Harper's Weekly calls attention to the fact that "an injustice a hundred years old has been corrected." Surely justice is slow of foot, even though sure. Mr. Curtis says: "In the famous ninth volume of the original issue of Bancroft's History of the United States—the volume which drew upon him the wrath of the grandchildren of revolutionary sires, so that the air fairly hurtled with the sound of defensive and recriminatory pamphlets—Mr. Bancroft had called in question the patriotic fidelity of Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, Washington's Adjutant General." "The essential charge against Joseph Reed was that he took protection from the British during the revolutionary war. The evidence, apparently conclusive, upon which Mr. Bancroft relied, was a passage in the diary of Colonel Donop, the Hessian, dated December 21, 1776. In this passage Donop distinctly speaks of Colonel Reed, who had lately received a protection, and who told General Mifflin that he should serve no longer, upon which General Mifflin called him a damned rascal. The story has, in fact, been very generally believed, so that William B. Reed was often said to have come naturally by his disloyalty during the rebellion. General Stryker, however, has discovered from the records in his office that there was a certain Charles Read, of New Jersey, who at the close of 1776 was commissioned as a colonel of State troops, and who had large landed interests in Burlington county. The troops under his command, however, did no service, for the Lieutenant Colonel refused taking the oaths to the State, as the records show, and Colonel Read took protection from the enemy. There was great confusion in the State, and the reorganization of the troops was delayed, so that the conduct of Colonel Reed did not become public. But in March, 1777, Governor Livingston stated in a message that Colonel Charles Read had submitted to the enemy. General Stryker assumes that Donop thought the force in front of him was commanded by Mifflin, although Mifflin was then in Pennsylvania, and the conversation which Donop reports was held by a Colonel Read with Colonel Samuel Griffin, whose name would sound to Donop like Mifflin. Moreover, had Joseph Reed already betrayed the cause on the 21st, he could hardly have failed to communicate Donop, only six miles away, the secret of the intended surprise at Trenton which Washington intrusted to him by letter dated December 23d. On the 21st of December Donop also reported to his commanding general that Colonel Reed who received the protection had been carried off by 'General Mifflin' as a prisoner. In fact, Colonel Griffin did carry off Colonel Reed, and just a month later the books of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety show that 'Colonel Charles Reed' was in custody, and Mr. Bancroft states in his new volume that he thinks 'there can be no doubt that the Colonel Reed mentioned by Donop was Colonel Charles Reed, of New Jersey.' A fatal stigma is thus removed from an officer who stood in the most intimate relations with Washington."

The export of manufactures continues bravely. It is the great object to be sought now, and this conviction is bearing fruit on every side. The Philadelphia *North American* notes that in only two days recently the city of Toronto, Canada, received twelve thousand dollars' worth of furniture not from London or Paris, but from the United States. Locomotives, fuming and mill machinery, street cars, and a long line of other articles are entering the Dominion at all points, establishing their excellence and introducing other articles.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York.
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, confidential business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. They are prepared to do all these publications in one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's lowest rates.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best mediums, or any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the effects produced by the various advantageous positions which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having purchased, during a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision without charge, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by the public community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It combines Iron with Calisaya Bark and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should have it in the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and effective Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with Peruvian Bark, and all vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want strength to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a drink and a vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Lastly ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and there are a number of imitations offered to the public. I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in 25 cent bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all, complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 829 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM STRAIT. Price, $1. MWF
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
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Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 22x28. Address
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SEASONABL
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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS!
At 85c to $3 50 and $1 00 to $2 50.
A complete stock of fine qualities in
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS!!
embracing all the newest colorings and shadings suitable for street, house and reception wear, and superior value for the qualities.
At 25c to $3 50 and 33c to $2 50.
Full line of Latest Winter Shades in
BLACK AND COLORED
CASHMERES!!
in all grades, which we take great pleasure in announcing as being the best value possible in these goods, especially those from 50c to $1 25.
BLACK DRESS GOODS!!
Black Dress Goods Department complete in all kinds at Lowest Prices.
We have on our counters at present a very full and complete variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!
in latest and most desirable colors, styles and materials, ranging in price from
8c to $1 50 per Yard,
and all will be found extra good value.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best styles of
TYCOON REPPS.
A COMPARISON OF OUR GOODS
Just Opened
SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH,
Ladies' New
Matalasse, Beaver
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CLOAKS
New Matalasse
and Beaver Cloth
CLOAKINGS!
CHOICE STOCK OF
FINE FURS!
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SEAL SACQUES!
Extra Bargains in Fine
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NEW NOVELTIES IN
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James Caldwell & Co.'s,
No. 115 and 117
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IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, the First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, in convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post-office and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PRICE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)
I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my 'STAR' brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.
After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded it on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.
The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have confirmed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this I consider the honest and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.
Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, have secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special grading made to procure ripe live goose feathers, free from the feathery fluff or down once so carefully culled out, as well as all others that may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.
The experience of myself and predecessors extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.
Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.
Respectfully Yours,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 14, 1876.

Business at the banks seems to be recovering slowly from the stagnation of last week, but is still rather quiet. Most bankers report a fair demand for money and a tolerably satisfactory employment of their funds; but there were banks to day who were seeking paper to a large amount and would have taken the best classes of paper at low rates. The quoted rates are still 6@8 per cent and most of the discounting was done at those rates; but borrowers of the requisite standing could have obtained loans at 7 per cent, and even at 6 on prime collaterals. The checking and depositing transactions were moderate and devoid of any especial features. Eastern exchange and bank-notes ruled about even, with a slight preference for New York drafts, though no premium was charged. In local stocks and securities there is not very much doing. At John D. Bailey's auction rooms last evening sales were made to close up an estate as follows: Bank of Industry, $20 per share; Exchange National Bank, $32 25 per share; South Pittsburgh Planing Mill, $200 per share; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, $128 per share, and 156 shares of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coke Company at $8,500 for the lot.

—Bank transactions during the week ending November 4 do not show as great a decline of business operations in the chief cities as those of the week preceding. In Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New Orleans the decline continues large, but it is small in New York and Pittsburgh, and there is a positive increase in Chicago and in Boston, four days of November being compared with a corresponding proportion for the month in 1875—a comparison, however, which is obviously liable to error. The daily clearings in Boston were not reported in 1875, however. The following shows the clearings for the week ending November 4 in the other cities, and for four days of November in Boston.

	1876.	1875.
New York	$468,248,825	$478,109,493
Boston	33,030,252	32,861,644
Philadelphia	40,465,861	47,817,498
Chicago	26,641,0122	25,049,200
St. Louis	10,335,358	11,291,126
New Orleans	3,073,010	10,227,858
Pittsburgh	4,318,747	4,430,856
Totals	$593,732,549	$624,455,184

—The New York banks have lost one-fourth of the legal tenders they held on September 16th, and the proportion to deposits has decreased from 25.3 per cent. to 21.5 per cent. The New York *Public* calculates that if the legal tenders decrease during the rest of the year as rapidly as has been the case in previous years, the reserve will reach a lower and more dangerous point than since 1873. The greater movement of the crops in the West that would follow a war between Turkey and Russia, the retirement of legal tenders in the process of substituting the new 4½ per cent. bonds for 6 per cents as security for circulation, are among the causes that may make it dangerous for the New York banks to run on low reserves. Added to this is a suspicion that a new movement to lock up greenbacks is on foot.

The Philadelphia *Times* says of the money market in that city: The outlook on Third street as regards money is not a bright one, and no marked improvement is looked for during the small remainder of the current year. The supply of currency is large, but the avenues of trade which should absorb it are so obstructed that business men find no inducement to embark in new or to enlarge old enterprises. Rates are easy to good borrowers, but even a further reduction would fail to create any increased demand. Lenders are moving cautiously and exercise a close scrutiny over credits and collaterals. For call loans, when the securities are prime, 4 per cent. is taken readily; on mixed collaterals 6@7 are the ruling figures. We quote first-class business paper at 5½@6½ per cent. discount at the banks and on the street.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 14, 1876.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:30 P M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S., 1881, coup	117	117¼	----	----	117¼	----
5-20's, 1865	110	110	----	----	110¼	----
5-20's, 1865, new	110¼	110¼	----	----	110¼	----
5-20's, 1867, registered	115¾	115¾	----	----	115¾	----
5-20's, 1867	115¾	115¾	----	----	115¾	----
5-20's, 1868, registered	116	116¼	----	----	116¼	----
5-20's, 1868	116¼	116¼	----	----	116¼	----
10-40's	113¾	113¾	----	----	113¾	----
Currency 6's	121½	121½	----	----	121½	----
Currency 6's, new	121½	121½	----	----	121½	----
New 4 per cents	103¾	103¾	----	----	103¾	----
Western Union Tel	91	91	----	----	91	----
Pacific Mail	24	24	----	----	24	----
Tantic	49	49	----	----	49	----
Adams Express	108	108	----	----	108	----
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	85	----	----	85	----
American Express	60	58½	----	----	58½	----
United States Ex	50	50	----	----	50	----
New York Central	102	101¾	----	----	102	----
Erie	10	10½	----	----	10½	----
Michigan Central	42	42¼	----	----	42¼	----
Michigan Southern	84	84¼	84¾	----	84¾	----
Illinois Central	124	124	----	----	124	----
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	94	----	----	94	----
Chicago & Northwest	----	----	----	----	----	----
Do. preferred	----	----	----	----	84½	----
Rock Island	90½	----	100	----	90½	----
St. Paul common	36½	----	36½	----	36½	----
Do. do preferred	58	----	58	----	58	----
Wabash, common	30¾	----	30¾	----	30¾	----
Fort Wayne	101	----	101	----	101	----
Ohio and Mississippi	7	----	6¾	----	6¾	----
Union Pacific	----	----	----	----	23¾	----
N. J. Central	23¾	----	23¾	----	23¾	----
Hannibal & St. Joseph	7	----	7	----	7	----
Do. preferred	20	----	20	----	20	----
Atchison & Pac. prof	34	----	34	----	34	----
Cin. C. & Ind. C	3¾	----	3¾	----	3¾	----
Del., Lack. & West	71¾	72	72	----	71¾	----
S. Carolina, April	57	----	----	----	----	----
S. Carolinas, July	----	----	----	----	----	----
Missouri 6's	----	----	106	----	105¾	----

—The following is the report of the sales of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	----	----	49¾
Reading	20¾	21	----
United Co's of N. J	----	136½	----
Phila. & Erie	8¾	9	----
Lehigh Valley	----	50	----
Allegheny Valley	104	105	----
Central Transportation	39	40	----
P. C. & St. L. m. b	81½	----	----

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Money closed easy at 2@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $130,000. Customs receipts $370,000. Clearings $16,500,000. Sterling 481¾@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 109¾ and closed at the intermediate quotation. Current rates 1½, 2, 1, 3 and 2½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds this afternoon made a further decline, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds of 2 per cent falling to 75. New Jersey Central convertibles declined to 81, and Morris and Essex seconds to 106; Ohio and Mississippi consols rose 3 per cent. to 78, Central Pacific firsts, San Joaquin branch, ½ per cent. to 94½, and Erie thirds ¼ per cent. to 101. Other issues were steady. State bonds steady at nominal prices. The stock market was at the start and prices declined from ¼ to ¾ per cent., but later a firmer feeling set in, which was followed by a rise of from ¼ to ¾ per cent., with a reaction in some shares subsequently. During the last hours of business prices advanced on a rumor, afterwards denied, that another conference of the railroad officials will be held this week. Lake Shore advanced to 56¾ and declined to 55¾, closing at 55¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 72½ and closed at 71¾; New Jersey Central advanced to 34¾ and closed at 33½; Michigan Central advanced to 43¾, and left off at 42½; Western Union advanced to 92¾, and closed at 92¾; Delaware and Hudson Canal rose to and closed at 69¾; St. Paul preferred advanced to 59¾, and closed at 59½; Pacific Mail lost 1@2¾ and closed at 24¾; New York Central rose to and closed at 102¾; Erie advanced to 10¾; Illinois Central declined to 74½ and closed at 75. The market closed active and strong. Transactions aggregated 166,000 shares, of which 1,300 were Erie, 76,500 Lake Shore, 9,300 Pacific Mail, 10,600 St. Paul, 7,000 Illinois Central, 9,000 Western Union, 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central and 20,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	92¾	Rock Island	100½
Quicksilver	----	St. Paul	59½
Do. preferred	80¾	Do. preferred	75½
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	30½
Marifosa	----	Do. preferred	----
Do. preferred	45	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	16
Wells-Farge Ex	85	Do. preferred	40
American Express	58	Chicago & Alton	92
United States Ex	58½	Do. preferred	----
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	10¾	Delaware & Lack	71¾
Do. preferred	19½	Illinois Central	75
Harlem	----	Indiana Central	3
Do. preferred	125	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	42¾	Atlantic & P. pref	34
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114
Lake Shore	55¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	74¾	Hannibal & St. Joe pf	20¾
Cleve. and Pitts	93¾	Central Pac. stock	95¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	102½
Do preferred	59¾	Union Pac. land grants	80¾
C. C. & I. C	23¾	Do. land grants	100¾
N. J. Central	33¾	Do. S. F. bonds	90

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	110¾	10-40's, registered	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	115¾	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867	115¾		
5-20's, 1868, registered	116¼		
5-20's, 1868	116¼		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45¾	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	45¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 14, 5 P. M.—At the Stock Exchange Russian securities are greatly depressed, almost to the extent of a panic. They have fallen four per cent. from this morning's highest point. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000. The third million pounds of new Turkish paper currency is about to be issued. Consols 93 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 109; 10 40's 108½; new 5's 106½. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 16.

PARIS, November 14.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 14.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Gold 110¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 14, 1876.

The gloomy weather operated rather adversely upon trade to-day, and business was moderate in most branches and quite dull in others. Grain and produce moved steadily without material change. In provisions, trade was rather slow and the only quotable change was an advance of ¼c on lard. Groceries were generally rather dull, but the excitement and strength in sugars continues with a fractional advance on some grades. Petroleum was steady and rather firmer, under an improved export demand for refined, the asking prices of the refiners' combination being conceded in many instances. In other important respects the market is steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,272	Apples, bbls	82
Corn, bus	1,048	Cheese, lbs	162
Wheat, bus	493	Butter, pkgs	109
Barley, bus	2,001	Bacon, lbs	0
Rye, bus	173	Potatoes, bus	4,708
Oats, bus	5,385	Hay, bales	76

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active, with moderate receipts and unchanged prices. Wheat is firmly held, but millers are indisposed to pay the prices asked by country holders. We quote prime Ohio and Tuscarawas red $1 29@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet with moderate supplies and a rather easy feeling. We quote sacked at 56@57c for yellow; 56@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Rye is quiet at 58@59c for prime yellow; 56@57c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and easy at 49@49½ bushel. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 34@36c. Rye is stronger and in fair demand at 72@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 85c@1 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general range of prices.

FLOUR—The e is a fair demand at steady prices. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $5 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $4 50@5 75; white wheat $7 25@7 75; Minnesota is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; fancy St. Louis $5 50@6 00; choice patents $5 50@6 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal $2 65@2 75 a bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75.

HAY—Dealers continue to report a fair jobbing demand. We quote loose from wagon at $12 50@13 00; baled timothy at first hands $11 00@12 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $10 50@12 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; mixed feed $18; screenings $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts are large and stocks are heavy. Prices are unchanged at their former depressed level and business is comparatively light. We quote sales in a jobbing way at $1 40@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 60@1 75 per bushel for navy.

BROOM CORN—Receipts report a moderately active market. The rates current are the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote common hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 6@6½c; self-working 7@7½c; hurl not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand, about 3½ per cent off from the prices for self-working to quality.

BUTTER—There was an improved demand for choice dairy rolls to-day, the stock of that grade being light, but prices for strictly gilt-edged table qualities are slightly advanced. Lower grades continued dull and depressed. We quote prime to choice solid packed 25@28c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Are in good supply. We quote choice fresh at 30@32c per dozen for prime; packing stock 25@26c.

POTATOES—There is little or nothing doing on track, and the market does not afford any basis for quotations. From store there is a fair demand and the market is steady at 75@85c for prime Early Rose; 70@75c for mixed; 65@70c Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore do $4 00@4 50; Virginia do $4 00@4 50.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

There is a steady market with a light business, which is about up to the average for this season of the year. Lard is firm at an advance of ¼c, while other staples are quotably unchanged. Receipts are rather light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CURED AND SMOKED MEATS—Were lower at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon unchanged. Canvas quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 15c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 14c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 85c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@86c. No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 56@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8½@8½ in small way; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for staple groceries was rather slack and business was limited, which is probably due to the adverse state of the weather. Sugars continue firm and rather excited, but the general range of values is about as quoted yesterday, except a fractional advance for standard hards. Coffees are unchanged and steady at the decline noted yesterday, while other staples are quotably unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11¾@12 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11¾@11¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11¾@11¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C	11¾@11¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Yellow	10 @10½c
Mocha	28 c	Granulated	12¾@12¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	13¼@13¾c
Rio, in papers	25¾@26c	Powdered	13 c
20 grades do. 24	@25 c	Granulated	13 c
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Coffee crushed	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Syrup ch., N. O.	48@70c
YoungHyson	25@61 00	Prime	35@38c
Gunpowder	35@90	Good	32@35c
Imperial	30@90	Choice, new crop	
Japan	25@85	N. O.	48@70c
Oolong	25@85	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Souchong	28@ 75	Sugar drips	55c
		Lower grades	25@50c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20	*Starch.*	₱ lb
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Pearl	3½@3½c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver gloss	9c
Gold do	6 25	Corn	7½@10½c
Family do	3 50	*Spices (whole).*	
Do. N. I. City, ₱ box	2 75	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	7 25	Allspice	17 c
California, ₱ box	$4	Cassia	32@35 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	91 15
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	6 c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb in papers	6½c	Choice Car'la	6½@7 c
Sal soda	1½@2½c	Patna	7 @7½c
Star, full wt	16 c	Rangoon	7 c
Stearine	11@13 c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	12@16c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	L'ge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
No. 3 large	10 00	Medium Georges do	5¾
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 25; Valentias, new, 11c ₱ lb; Sultanas 12c. Dates $2 ₱ box. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 05; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bois, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

November 14.—The petroleum markets were firmer to-day and while no very marked advance was secured, prices were steady and trade active.

CRUDE—The crude oil market of the region has been decidedly strong to-day with but a little fluctuation in prices. The market for United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 30 and has advanced steadily to $1 35, the latter price being paid at the close of business, with little offering. Union certificates have been in demand yesterday and to-day, and an advance of 2@2½ has been paid for this line. Shipment has been in fair demand at about 5c above certificate quotations. Shipments of crude from the region are gradually increasing, the daily average for this month so far being about 20,000 barrels.

REFINED—There is an improved demand for Eastern deliveries and the export trade seems to be getting more interested to the asking rates of the combination refiners. At least that price has been paid for some round lots, but while buyers are still hanging back for a concession of ½c, the full price is more freely quotable than for a month past. We quote 500 and 1,000 barrel lots at 22c on cars, to-day's trade 22c. The Eastern markets range as follows: New York 26c; cases 30c; Baltimore and Philadelphia 25½@26c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull; city make $1 20; country $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 14, closing 11.—There is a further inquiry from shippers and unchanged rates conceded. Sales of 7,000 barrels refined, 120 degrees test, at 27c, and 5,000 barrels do, ordinary test, for Baltimore delivery, at 26c. The following are the asking rates: Crude 11¾c in tank; 15¼c in barrels; refined 26c in barrels; 24c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order.

PARKERS, November 14.—Market quiet and steady; United $3 31½; Union $3 27½; shipment $3 37½.

OIL CITY, November 14.—Market firm with not much doing; United $3 31½@3 32½; immediate shipment $3 35.

ROUSEVILLE, November 14.—Market quiet and firm at about $3 10.

TITUSVILLE, November 14.—There has been no market for the last three or four days.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 14.—Petroleum quiet; crude 12c; refined 25½c; cases 30c; city naptha 14c.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, November 14.—Refined petroleum 53¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, November 14.—Petroleum unchanged; standard test 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	2,395
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	980

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American 24½ to 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; dressed do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BARREW POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 90 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BRISTLES—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	54
1½ inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
2½ inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3¼ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
3½ inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4 inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl		Mag'al., ₱ lb	80 @1 00
No. 2 hurl	1 75	Carb., ₱ lb	40
No. 3 hurl	2 00	Sulphuric, ₱ lb	4
No. 4 hurl	2 25	Morph'a salts	25 @5 50
No. 5 hurl	2 50	Oil, ₱ gall	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75	Opium	3 50 @3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25	Quinine, ₱ oz	50 @ 55
No. 4 carpet	3 50	Rochelle salts	30
No. 5 carpet	3 75	Saltpetre	8 @ 10
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00	Soda, bi-carb	3 @ 6
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50	Soda ash	3½@4
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25	Sulphur, flour	3 @ 4
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00	Sulphur, roll	3 @ 4
Whisk, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@2 25	*Acids.*	
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75	Acetic	12 @ 18
Dusters brooms	75	Carbolic	45 @ 50
		Oxalic	18 @ 20
		Tartaric, ₱ lb	60 @ 65
		Citric	80 @ 85
		Muriatic, ₱ lb	3 @ 4
		Nitric	10 @ 12
		Alums.	
		Powdered, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
		Ground	3 @ 4
		Annatto.	
		Roll	60 @ 65
		Arsenic.	
		Red Cpds., ₱ lb	20 @ 25
		Crystals, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
		Powdered	20 @ 25
		Alcohol, gal	2 25 @2 50
		Aloes.	
		Cape	20 @ 22
		Socot	75 @ 80
		Am Carb, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
		Aqua, ₱ lb	10 @ 11
		Ammonia, ₱ lb	60 @ 65
		Asses.	
		Bal Copa, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
		Barosma, gal	2 75 @ 4 00
		Bark.	
		Casia, ₱ lb	27 @ 30
		Cinch red, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
		" pale, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
		" com, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
		Black Lead.	
		Cake, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
		East Ind., lb	12 @ 15
		German	6 @ 8
		Blue, massa	60 @ 65
		Blue, cake	70 @ 75
		Borax ref'd	14 @ 16
		Brim refd, lb	8 @ 10
		Flor salt, lb	5 @ 6
		Calomel, lb	65 @ 70
		Cantha'des	1 50 @1 75
		Camp ref, lb	35 @ 40
		Cantharides	1 @ 1 50
		Chan Grn	35 @ 40
		Roman	35 @ 40
		Chlorof'm, lb	1 00 @1 10
		Cloves	30 @ 35
		Cochineal, lb	80 @ 85
		Cop'as, cs	65 @ 75
		Copperas, lb	2 @ 3
		Cr m Tar, lb	40 @ 45
		Cubebs, lb	18 @ 20
		Cudbear, lb	40 @ 45
		Dragon's B, lb	50 @ 60
		E. Ni spab	28 @ 30
		Sulph	7 @ 8
		Ext Logw'd	13½@14
		Ext Licorice	28 @ 30
		Italian	25 @ 30
		Sicily	20
		Fustic	3 @ 4
		Galls Aleppo	24 @ 28
		Gum.	
		Arabic sta	55 @ 60
		Mustard, lb	25 @ 30
		Myrrh T'ch	55 @ 60
		Shellac	40 @ 50
		Trag'a'th	40 @ 50
		" Flake	1 00 @1 20
		Hoffm's Anod	60 @ 70
		Indigo, Mad	1 10 @1 20
		Indigo, Sup	1 15 @1 20
		Iodine resub	2 88 @4 20
		Jalap Ger	7 @ 9
		Jalap, Vera	50 @ 60
		Lac Dye	30 @ 35
		Lac Spts	40 @ 50
		Lead, red	7 @ 8
		Litharge	7 @ 8
		White	7 @ 8
		Lime, ₱ bbl	1 00 @1 10
		Madder	14 @ 17
		Manganese	10 @ 12
		Morphine, oz	2 50 @2 75
		Nutgalls	30 @ 35
		Oil Bergamot	3 50 @ 4 00
		Cassia	2 00 @2 50
		Citronella	90 @1 00
		Cod liver, gal	2 50 @2 75
		Croton	2 50 @3 00
		Lin seed, raw	60 @ 62
		Boiled	63 @ 65
		Neat's F, gal	80 @1 15
		Olive, gal	1 75 @2 00
		Peppermint	3 50 @4 00
		Sassafras, ₱ lb	70 @ 80
		Sperm, gal	2 10 @2 25
		Tanners, gal	80 @ 85
		Tar	30 @ 35
		Wint'g'n, ₱ lb	3 00 @3 50
		Wint'g'n, gal	3 50 @4 00
		Paris Green.	
		Bichrom, ₱ lb	22 @ 24
		Chromate	18 @ 20
		Pearlash	6 @ 7
		Putty	2 @ 4
		Quicksilver	80 @ 85
		Rosin, bbl	3 50 @3 75
		Roots.	
		Gentian, ₱ lb	8 @ 12
		Ginger, Jam	14 @ 18
		" Jamaica	20 @ 24
		Ipecac, ₱ lb	1 25 @1 50
		Jalap powd	60 @ 65
		Liquorice	12 @ 14
		Rhubarb, ₱ lb	2 00 @2 50
		Sarsa Hon, ₱ lb	50 @1 50
		Sarsaparilla	50 @1 50
		Valer'n Engl	28 @ 32
		Germ	20 @ 25
		Sal Ammon	16 @ 18
		Saleratus	6 @ 7
		Seeds.	
		Canary, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
		Hemp	7½@ 8
		Cardamon, ₱ lb	2 00 @2 50
		Mustard, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
		Senna Alex	30 @ 32
		" E. In	24 @ 28
		Soda.	
		Bi Carb, ₱ lb	4½@ 5½
		Soap Cast	11 @ 14
		" Cast wt	18 @ 22
		Sugar L'd'n	26 @ 28
		Turp spogal	44 @ 46
		Varnish.	
		Copal, gal	1 00 @1 40
		Japan, gal	1 00 @1 50
		Damar, gal	1 50 @1 60
		Shellac, gal	1 75 @2 00
		Soda.	
		Bi Carb, ₱ lb	4½@ 5½
		Soap Cast	11 @ 14
		" Cast wt	18 @ 22
		Sugar L'd'n	26 @ 28
		Turp spogal	44 @ 46
		Varnish.	
		Copal, gal	1 00 @1 40
		Japan, gal	1 00 @1 50
		Damar, gal	1 50 @1 60
		Shellac, gal	1 75 @2 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Yellow
Mocha	28 c	Granulated
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed
Rio, in papers	25¾@26c	Powdered
20 grades do. 24	@25 c	Granulated
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Coffee crushed

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 14, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 060	48	9	S. W.	3	Lt.rain.
2 P. M.	30 070	56	4	S. W.	4	Lt.rain.
9 P. M.	29 930	45	88	N. E.	1	Lt.rain.

Mean barometer.....29.954 | Highest thermom.....61
Mean thermom.....46. | Lowest thermom.....43
Rainfall.....39

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 14, 1876, 10:49 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 37; W.; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 42; N. E.; light rain.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 32; N. W.; cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 39; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 27; N. E.; light rain.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 28; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 22; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 43; N. W.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 40; N. W.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 47; W.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 22; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 46; E.; clear.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 58; S.; light rain.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 44; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 59; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 57; N. W.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 38; N. W.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 34; N.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 45; N.; cloudy.
Virginia City, Montana.—Ther 38; N.; cloudy.
Fort Gibson.—Ther. 28; N.; cloudy.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western University

Fall term closed Friday, 10th inst. New term opens November 13. Send for catalogue.

Burglaries at Canton.

Two safes belonging to the Canton Bridge Co. at Canton, Ohio, were blown open on Friday night last, and $24 50 stolen therefrom. The same night the safe of Mr. Bichtle, soap maker, was blown open, and $23 in money secured. The watchman was shot and badly lagged at the latter place. This is the second time the safe has been robbed in this establishment, but the robbers who paid the first visit were arrested and are now in jail.

The Pinch Murder.

Coroner McCallin empannelled a jury yesterday morning in the case of Edward Finch, the man who was struck by a torch, in the hands of one of the marchers in the demonstration of the 6th, and who died Monday night. The inquest, after the jury had viewed the body, was adjourned to meet next Friday evening, at seven o'clock, when an effort will be made to ascertain who struck the fatal blow. The fact that parties have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime is mentioned elsewhere.

Two Pittsburghers—A Contrast.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* says: "We notice the name of Hon. Henry M. Long mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the lower House of our Legislature. A part from Mr. Long's capacity and experience for fulfilling the duties of that position, there would be an eminent propriety in electing a man of brains, common sense, and decent capacity from Allegheny county to follow—and remove—the memory of Mr. Speaker Patterson. That great county will appreciate an act which furnishes it an opportunity to show that the late Speaker represented neither her culture, her fairness, nor even her ignorance, truly. He was a very unfit rival from and represented nothing but Allegheny county Democracy."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justice Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Hawley H. Snyder, of Butler county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

Appeal of Storey *et al.*; *certiorari* to the Orphan's Court, of Butler county, and Boyd's appeal from the same court. Argued together by McCandless and Mitchell for appellants, and W. S. Purviance *contra*.

Beaver Falls Water Power Company vs. Wilson; error to the Common Pleas of Beaver county. Argued by E. B. Dougherty and Wilson and Moore for appellants, and B. B. Chamberlain and S. B. Wilson, *contra*.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE LOWRIE.

Robert Woods, Esq., announced the death of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, and moved an adjournment out of respect to his memory. Mr. Woods stated that he was his preceptor, and had been an active member of the bar or judiciary since 1829.

The Chief Justice, in entertaining the motion, said that only a few minutes previous the Court had heard of Judge Lowrie's death, and with a great deal of regret. He had known him for many, many years—ever since he was a boy. He was not born, he thought in this city, but probably up the Allegheny, but he lived here nearly all his lifetime. He was a man who filled a large space in the public eye of this city and county. Certainly as early as 1830, and perhaps before, he began the practice of law, and afterward appointed a judge of the District Court, in 1851, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and on the death of Ellis Lewis became Chief Justice. Latterly he has been President Judge of the Crawford county courts. We need scarcely say that Judge Lowrie's character was of the highest kind, and his integrity, talents, and indeed every good quality commanded the respect of the entire community. The court would make the order suggested by Mr. Woods, and direct the Prothonotary to make a minute of this adjournment, with the regret of the court. The court then adjourned.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The only case tried in this Court was the following:

Carroll Adams vs. Frank McClain and James McClain, administrators of Richard McClain, deceased. Action on a note. A verdict in favor of plaintiffs in the sum of $2,201 67 was found.

In the case of James Howard against Robert Christy, a suit for an infringement on a patent improvement in the method of poeparing paper for roofing, Judge McKennan delivered an opinion in favor of the right plaintiff, and that plaintiff be allowed to enter judgment for one thousand dollars against defendant.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Robert Moore and wife vs. L. B. Duff, executor of the will and testament of Mary Ann Johnston. Verdict for plaintiff for $326 56.

M. L. Miller vs. John Blatter; the property in the hands of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company ordered to be released from this attachment, the judgment against Blatter the defendant to stand.

L. Shaltentraul vs. Conrad Yeager; verdict for the plaintiff for $1,146 61.

John Beecher and Simon E. Burd. vs. A. M. Barr and wife. Action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Dennis O'Driscoll, successor of Troche & O'Donnell vs. City of Pittsburgh; action for balance due on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $900.

J. W. F. White, guardian, vs. Adam Becker. Testimony reported by Commissioner filed.

The levy and sale in the case of the *Evening Telegraph* Company vs. Tradesman's Industrial Institute were set aside and the Sheriff was directed to proceed upon the executions according to law.

Christopher Hope vs. Thomas T. McCabe; action of ejectment for about sixteen acres in Scott township, about a mile from Mansfield on Chartiers creek, lying between lands of McCabe and Stewart. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Miller vs. Josephs; Sweeney vs. Gibbs; Patterson *et ux* vs. Henry Shafer, Mehaffey *et ux* vs. Horner & Roberts; Schaner & Klein vs. Affelder & Co; Brewer vs. O. H. P. Williams (four cases;) Keystone B and L Association of Pittsburgh vs. Tyner; McMichael, trustee, vs. Donaldson *et al.* (two cases;) Bushnell, for use, vs. Union Refining and Storing Company; Hawthorn, for use, vs. Jones; Katz vs. Nusser; Scully, in trust, vs. Fowler; Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh; Morgan vs. Pittock & Nevin; Provost vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hamilton & Fetterman, guardian of Emmett Hamilton, vs. same; City of Pittsburgh vs. Alex. King.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in two cases of D. P. Hatch, charged by Thos. Durkin with larceny as bailee and embezzlement in one and embezzlement in the other.

David Arnheim was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Robert Campbell.

W. G. Dunseath was convicted of larceny as bailee, charged by Isaac Mills, Jr., but recommended to the extreme mercy of the court.

B. Gorbach was convicted of selling liquor without license, charged by R. Simpson, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Emanual DeRoy, charged with larceny by bailee. *Nol pros.* allowed.

The jury is out in the case of Edward Turner, charged with malicious mischief in throwing a stone through a car window on the Charleston.

LEGAL NOTES.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court to fix a day for the arguing the case of Frederick Myers, the murderer of Adam Dorn, all the cases on the Allegheny county list having been passed or disposed of. The court took no action in the matter but simply entertained the motion.

John H. Mueller entered suit in ejectment in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against C. L. C. Walters, to recover possession of a lot of ground on River avenue, near Pine street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, on which are erected a frame and a brick house. Summons issued.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—Interesting Statistics—High School Teacher Elected—The Centennial Exposition.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held last evening with the following attendance: Messrs. Buckley, Burtt, Craig, Evans, French, Kehew, Lewis, Miller, McEwen, McKain, McKee, Nicholson, Rankin, Sellers, Shaw, Straib, Teese, and Nobbs, President.

The Secretary read the report of Superintendent Luckey as follows:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following statement showing the number of teachers employed, and the enrollment and attendance of pupils in the city schools, for the month of October, 1876, is respectfully submitted:

TEACHERS.

DEPARTMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Principals	33	6	39
Grammar	1	26	27
Medium		94	94
Primary	1	187	188
High School	13	7	20
Music	6	6	
Total	56	372	428

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Depart'nt.	ENROLLMENT. Males	Fem	T'l.	AVERAGE. Males	Fem	T'l.
Primary	5,353	5,297	10,650	4,963	4,837	9,050
Medium	1,975	2,020	3,995	1,673	1,709	3,382
Grammar	1,312	1,586	2,898	1,138	1,364	2,502
High	264	280	541	218	240	458
Total	9,101	9,183	18,284	7,992	7,700	15,392

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of attendance in any room	100
Number of pupils not absent during the month	9,364
Number of visits by directors	249
Number of visits by parents and others	916
Number of rooms visited by Superintendent	35
Number of new scholars admitted	827
Number of corporal punishments	371
Number of days school was open	22
Increase on last month's enrollment	414
Increase on last month's average	374
Increase of enrollment over corresponding month last year	774
Increase of average attendance over corresponding month last year	389

"This is the first time in the history of our city schools that the enrollment reached 18,000. In 1870 the population of Pittsburgh was 86,000, and the enrollment for the month of October was 8,851; estimating our present population at 125,000, we find that the enrollment in our schools has increased over 106 per cent., while there has only been an increase of forty-five per cent in the population.

Professor Jillisen, of the High School, reported as follows:

Total enrolled attendance—males, 261; females, 280; total, 541.

Total average attendance—males, 218; females, 240; total, 458.

Total per cent of attendance—males, 84; females, 86; total, 85.

Since the last meeting of the Board candidates holding card numbers 385, 387 and 388 have passed a successful examination and the Principal recommends them to admission to the Commercial Department.

The report was accepted and approved.

FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand October 10	$160,586 58
Received from non-residents	201 00
	$160,787 58
Paid since October 10	$ 33,697 47
Bond and interest	4,140 00
	$ 37,837 47
Balances November 14	$122,950 11
Total interest due on balances to November 1	$ 1,422 47

The report was accepted.

Secretary Kehew reported warrants drawn since the last meeting as follows:

For salaries	$27,846 87
For bills	691 66
Total	$28,546 53

The report was accepted.

Mr. McEwen reported that to preserve the Miller street building a family had been placed therein. Approved.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported favorably for an additional teacher in the medium department of the Minersville school and one primary teacher in Homewood school. Accepted and approved.

Mr. McEwen, from the High School Visiting Committee, made report in writing, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Lewis it was decided to go into an election of a person to the position of Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the High School.

Mr. Shaw stated that the committee decided to ask the Board to choose from the applicants and recommend that the salary be $1,000 per year.

Messrs. R. W. Dawson and J. E. Morrow were nominated, and on application, certificates and recommendations were read.

A ballot being had resulted as follows:

For Mr. Morrow	16
For Mr. Dawson	15

On motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. McKelvey, the election of Mr. Morrow was made unanimous, the three votes of Mr. Dawson being changed to Morrow.

On motion the salary was fixed at $1,000.

Mr. Craig from the Centennial Excursion Committee made a report in writing. The committee extended a vote of thanks to President M. Hall Stanton, of the Philadelphia Board of Education, who so kindly treated those of the excursion; to Colonel Unger, for coffee furnished at Altoona, and to others for refreshments contributed.

The report was accepted and the Secretary was instructed to transmit the thanks of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Burtt the thanks of the Board were tendered to the committee for their untiring zeal and services.

Mr. Evans reported that the music teacher for the South Side was not attending to his duty. Referred to the music committee, with power to act.

Additional teachers were asked as follows: One Primary in the Park district, one Grammar teacher in the Grant district. Referred.

Messrs. Miller, Mason, Lewis, Lazear and Kimmel were appointed the Visiting Committee for the month.

Mr. Craig said that the Water Committee be petitioned to exonerate all school boards from water tax.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lewis called up the matter of an additional appropriation to meet the expenses of the Centennial Committee in forwarding and arranging the drawings, pictures, models, &c., and their return. It would require $300 additional to pay all bills.

On motion referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to act.

Mr. Lewis also asked what disposition should be made of the drawings, pictures, &c., recently exhibited. He thought they should so far as practicable be returned to the various schools.

Professor Luckey, Superintendent, said he had hoped to establish a school library and museum in the hall of the Fourth ward school, and expected to have all these placed there. Besides the French Commissioner, he was asked that he bound books of drawings and pictures be sent to the Exposition in Paris in 1878.

On motion action was deferred, leaving the matter in the hands of the Centennial Committee until next meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

The Evangelists at Work—Graves and Leland's Meetings.

The revival services commenced on Sunday last in Dr. Pearson's Fourth Avenue Baptist church have taken full shape and promise the most gratifying results. Already the attendance at day-meetings exceeds anything witnessed at any such meetings held in this city of late years.

THE WORKERS.

Rev. A. P. Graves is a Baptist minister, but thoroughly Catholic in his sentiments. He completes his tenth year as an evangelist next month. He has labored in thirty States of the Union and with most signal success. His methods, while intense, and his speech, while incisive, are not in the remotest sense sensational. Not a few at first marvel that speech so plain, illustrations so homely and doctrine so scriptural should attract thousands and lead to the ingathering of so many in so many churches of all denominations. Mr. Graves is fresh from scenes of wonderful grace in the Northwest. His addresses are filled with incidents of unique and wonderful character, such as only a rich and varied experience and observation could afford. None can fail to be deeply interested in his vivid presentation of truth.

Mr. Graves is an accomplished Bible reader. Already Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and other ministers have manifested their appreciation of his powers by earnest attendance on the afternoon meetings.

Professor H. C. Leland, of Chicago, is the Sankey of this work. His forte is organization, and already he has upwards of eighty singers enrolled in his chorus choir. He has taste and power as a solo singer, as clearly seen last night. The wives of those gentlemen will, in a few days, conduct ladies' and children's meetings. Mr. Graves has been greatly blessed in such gatherings.

THE METHODS.

Mr. Leland gives private instruction to all interested in church chorus service, each night, and then holds in public a half hour "Praise Service." Mr. Graves preaches each evening at eight o'clock. His readings of Scripture before sermon proper, are full of the marrow and power of the gospel. His Bible readings will include "The Holy Spirit," "Substitution" and other central truths of God's word. In the morning at nine o'clock there is an early prayer meeting and experience or fellowship gathering, in the parlor of the church.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Sermons to classes of individuals will be given Thursday night to "Young Men," at an early day; to "Men exclusively," and to "Young Ladies," and others. Wherever these special services have been held the interest has been most profound, and oftentimes a repetition has been requested. Yesterday at three there was a deeply interested Bible reading on "Faith." Revs. King, of Allegheny City, Lewis, of Sharpsburgh, McKinney, of Mt. Washington, Brensinger, Dermitt, and others of the city took part. Last night, notwithstanding the storm, a very large congregation, including persons of all denominations, assembled in the main room of the church and listened to a rousing sermon on "Abraham's Faith."

OLD TIME RECOLLECTONS.

Our River Front—Judge Wilkins—The First Steamboat Built for Towing Coal.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While standing on the abutment of the old Smithfield street bridge, enjoying the bright sunshine and delightful atmosphere of last Sabbath afternoon, the long rows of steam-towboat chimney's, extending from Wood street to the Point, attracted my attention. They reminded me of the rows of trees I had often seen in the days of my early boyhood, which stood on the bank in front of the city from the bridge to the Point, there being but two roadways leading down to the steamboat landing—one at the foot of Wood and the other at the foot of Market street. Under those trees there were rows of benches on which many of the inhabitants were wont to enjoy the cool air of pleasant summer evenings, after the day's business was over. I have often seen the late Judge Wilkins sitting in a split-bottom hickory-rocking chair, in the evening, on the bank in front of his residence, which was about where the Lyon Brothers now have their iron warehouse. There are still, doubtless, a number of men and women in our city who, when children, spent many joyous hours indulging in the favorite play of "Puss wants a corner," and other sports of that time, near the benches on which their parents were seated.

While I walked down the wharf the powerful towboat Lesh took steam down to the foot of Wood street. As I looked at her size and then at the row of perhaps forty other boats of like character which reached to this point, being in a retrospective mood, my mind wandered back to the year 1836, in which was built, at this city, the first steam towboat for towing coal. The hull was similar in model to one of the small coal flats of the present time. The gunwales were raised about six feet and a roof built from one to the other; two chimneys stood at the forward end and close behind them was a small pilot house. I remember that there were cylinder boilers on board, the furnaces being under the after end, but how many, or what the diameter and length were, I have forgotten. There was but one engine with ten inch cylinder and three feet stroke. It was "sidedash" at the stern. There were two stern wheels, the pitman being attached to each. The engine and boilers were built by J. & R. Scott, in their shop near the corner of Liberty street and Water. The boat was owned by J. H. Shoenberger, and was called the Juniata.

The Messrs. Scott had several apprentices at that time, who were on her when she made the first trip. Three of these, besides myself, are still in this and Allegheny cities—A. Harrington, builder of this city; R. J. White, engine builder of Allegheny, and Andrew Thompson, mold maker on the South Side. We ran up to the coal works, taking one flat in tow, which was landed in front of the rolling mill on the Allegheny without any trouble.

SPIRIT.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, ex Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and President Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprised of Crawford county, died suddenly at his residence in Meadville at six o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a native Pittsburger, having been born here about the year 1806. He was the son of Matthew B. Lowrie, who came to the city from Butler county, and was a well known Justice of the Peace at that early day. Judge Lowrie studied law with Hon. Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar August 4, 1829. From that time forward he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession when he was elected Assistant Judge of the District Court, which position he held until 1851, when he was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court. His associates on the Supreme Bench elected the same year were Jeremiah S. Black, Ellis Lewis, J. B. Gibson and Richard Coulter. In 1852 he became Chief Justice, which position he held until 1863, when his term of twelve years expired. Upon his retirement from the Supreme Bench he renewed the practice of law in this city, in which he continued until 1870, when the thirteenth judicial district was created, and he was elected judge. He removed to Meadville the following year where he has since resided and attended to the duties of his position. While he was serving as Judge of the District Court of this county he was also Professor of Law in the Western University, and a number of the leading lawyers now at the bar received lessons in Blackstone and Coke under his direction. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1856 was a Presbyterian, having been an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city for many years.

The deceased married a Miss Thompson, at that time a resident of this city. One son is now a Professor in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny, another, James A., is a lawyer, practising in Denver, Colorado. A daughter of Judge Lowrie is the wife of Mr. Wm. A. McClurg, of Allegheny. The last two sisters—one of whom is the wife of Dr. Wiley, of Philadelphia, and another the widow of the late W. W. Wilson, of Allegheny. The deceased had, besides, many relatives in Allegheny city and vicinity, who will sincerely mourn his sudden death.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

That most exquisite of dramatic pastorals, Shakespeare's "As You Like It," was given for the second time this season at the Opera House last evening, this time with Miss Adelaide Neilson as *Rosalind*. As befitted the occasion, the house was filled with our most cultivated and refined people, who seemed to be fairly spellbound under the witchery of the great actress' powers.

Miss Neilson's *Rosalind* never struck us so favorably as her *Juliet*. While she brings to the part the three great requisites of youth, beauty and vivacity, there are lacking in the play those capacities for strong sympathetic effects in which this talented actress excels. The impersonation, however, is finished, carefully studied and evenly developed interpretation, full of rarer points and most effective stage business, but never rising to the height of absolute greatness. The actress, nevertheless, shows the true artist in the care with which she works up the details of her part, and in never overdoing the requirements of the situations. She never struts or strides in ludicrous endeavor to mimic the manning and bearing of the sterner sex, she simulates the boy *Ganymede*. All the other features of her stage business are not less good, and evince a careful and intelligent study of the surroundings of the *role*. Miss Neilson's interpretation, in its entirety, must be accepted as one that shows ample talent, close, intelligent study and thorough schooling on the stage. At times the auditor gets new revelations of the meaning and beauty of the great author's lines, but at others the too frequent use of the rising inflection—especially in the joyous scenes—rather mars the effect.

Mr. Eben Plympton's *Orlando* did him infinite credit, showing an effective and careful study. His reading is fine, and his action easy and graceful. He is quite young, and has a good future before him. Mr. Bock's melancholy *Jaques* was a strong and thorough representation, adding no little to his reputation as an actor of the most sterling merit. His reading of the "seven ages of man" won for him a hearty round of applause. Miss Kate Fletcher, as *Celia*, had much to do, and, as usual, proved herself in ever way competent to the task. *Touchstone*, in the hands of Mr. Stockwell, was worthily played, although he was suffering from hoarseness. The other members of the company all did well, and added to the general success of the comedy. Miss Jennie Bray and Mr. McDonald fairly deserved the *encore* won by their duet, "Under the greenwood tree."

This evening Miss Neilson will give her unapproachable picture of the heroine in Shakespeare's great love tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet." Those who have not yet done so should secure seats at once, as they are being taken rapidly.

Next Monday evening Mr. John E. Owens will introduce of "bar'l of apple-sass," in his comedy of "Solon Shingle."

Library Hall.

Miss Katie Putnam made her second appearance at this theater last evening as *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness* in "The Old Curiosity Shop." The play possesses every element of popularity, the pathos and fun being very deftly blended together throughout the play, each preventing the other from becoming tedious. Miss Putnam plays the two widely different characters with rare judgment and discrimination. The company supporting her are in every way competent, and the result is a thoroughly enjoyable performance. Owing to the miserable weather, the audience of last evening was not so large as it should have been.

This evening "Old Curiosity Shop" will have its last presentation, as a new play, entitled "Tot, the Match Girl," will be produced for the first time to-morrow evening.

Miss Anna Dickinson.

This lady will be the next star at Library Hall. She has just completed very successful engagements in the West, and is playing this week in Cleveland. The *Leader* of that city says:

"As a whole, however, her acting may be pronounced very intelligent, and very remarkable for a person who has been on the stage but six weeks. There is no staginess, no talking to the audience or rant in her acting. At first she impresses one unfavorably, but from the fall of the curtain on the first act to the close, she grows in the admiration of the audience, and in the closing scene becomes very effective."

The box-sheet for Miss Dickinson's engagement will be open to-morrow morning.

At an election for directors of the Western Insurance Company to serve during the ensuing year, held yesterday, the following were chosen: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Phillip Reymer, Wm. Mormson, H. Sellers McKee, John B. Jackson, John Wilson, J. K. Moorhead.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in the City During the Week Ending November 11.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending November 11, there were 38 deaths in the city. Causes of Death—Cerebro-spinal fever 1, diphtheria 3, cancer of uterus 1, aneurism aorta 1, croup 3, pneumonia 3, congestion of lungs 1, pneumonic phthisis 1, puerperal fever 1, premature birth 2, old age 1, debility 2, phthisis pulmonalis 4, miliary turberculosis 1, tabes mesenterica 2, hoemophysis 1, infantile convulsions 3, heart (disease not specified) 1, accident (not stated) 1, amputation thigh 1, unknown 3.

Color—White, males, 21; females 1. Colored, males 2, Total 48. Social relations—Married, 10; single, 28. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 27; other parts of United States, 4; England, 1; Germany 3; Ireland, 2; Australia, 1. Total 38. Age—Under one year, 12; from 1 to 2 years, 6; 2 to 5, 1; 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Localities—City wards, 35; Mercy hospital, 1; Pittsburgh infirmary, 1; St. Francisous hospital, 1. Deaths in the city last week, 49.

IS IT MURDER?

Death of Edward Finch—Three Parties Arrested.

Edward Finch, who was struck on the head on Monday the 6th inst., while witnessing the Republican day procession, died on Monday evening at his residence in the South Side, from the effects of the blow. Deceased was standing on Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street, at the time of the occurrence. Officer Charles Haves yesterday arrested three men named Fred. Kreble, Herman Burkhart and Andreas Auil, one of whom it is suspected struck the blow, fracturing the skull and causing death as stated. The parties are now in the cells of the lock-up, and will await the action of the Coroner's jury. It has heretofore been stated that the injury was inflicted during a row. We learn, however, that inquiries of the police go to show that this was not the case. It is thought that the injury was inflicted in a drunken break and without any intention of harm. Certainly Mr. Finch was engaged in no row or quarrel, being simply an innocent bystander.

Baptist Social Union.

The second meeting of the season was held last evening at Sandusky Street Church, Allegheny, B. F. Woodburn, pastor. The attendance was large considering the inclement condition of the weather. After a season of devotion, Pastor Woodburn extended a cordial welcome to the Union, urging upon each the duty of exchanging social greetings, and thus contributing to the general interest.

Pastor McKinney, of Mt. Washington, read a paper on Christian work, in which he urged the duty of the stronger churches to bear the burdens of the weaker, and so fulfill the law of Christ.

Mr. William H. Price, of Fourth Avenue church, read a reading of the paper with remarks urging the importance of every business man of the denomination identifying himself with the work contemplated by the Union. John A. Myer, Esq., and pastor Hutson gave emphasis to the thoughts expressed in the paper by earnest remarks. After a pleasant season of handshaking the organization of the Treasurer, E. L. Faxon was re-elected owing to his removal from the city, and Mr. W. T. Bown was appointed in his place. The committee appointed to revise the Constitution suggested certain changes which will come up for final action at the next meeting. After a song, led by the choir of the Sandusky Street church, the Union adjourned after prayer by Rev. J. S. Wrightnour. The next meeting will be held with the church on Mt. Washington.

The Jail Record.

The following persons, charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court, were committed to jail yesterday: By Alderman Mercer, of the South Side, G. F. Kerr, son, charged with embezzlement, on oath of Lizzie Hareau, was committed for trial. Alderman Bradley, of the East End, committed John Orlando, a sailor, on charge of larceny, preferred by William Tennant. David Morgan was committed for a hearing on a similar charge, made by Minard Mayer. Alderman Mansfield, of the South Side, is the committing magistrate in this case.

A Serious Charge.

A partial hearing was had yesterday before the Mayor, in the case of Edward Berry, charged with striking a woman on the head with an ax on the evening of November 4th, during the progress of a Democratic procession on Fifth avenue. The woman, it appears, was standing on the sidewalk, and it is alleged that in answer to some insulting remark from her, Berry struck her on the head, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The woman was taken to a drug store, and her wound was dressed, while Berry was arrested by Officer Bunting, who also made the information against him. The further hearing will take place to day, when the injured woman will be present.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

YESTERDAY was a most disagreeable day in Pittsburgh.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, but transacted no business.

MALCOLM HAY, of Allegheny, on the invitation of Governor Tilden has gone to Florida.

JAMES SALISBURY, Esq., a well-known Democrat of the South Side is mentioned for Mayor.

THE school exposition sent from Pittsburgh and Allegheny to the Centennial has returned.

MARY HARTMAN, a very disorderly woman, was sent to the Workhouse for six months yesterday by Mayor Phillips.

JOHN GRIFFIN, of Fifth avenue, was held to bail by the Mayor yesterday to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods.

THE members of the T. M. Bayne March ing Club were handsomely entertained last evening at the residence of G. W. Smith, Esq.

CHARLES BELL will be enraged for the next ninety days in manufacturing kegs at Claremont. He abused his wife and Mayor Phillips found it out.

JAMES E. MORROW, last evening elected adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the High School, will undertake the duties of his position on Thursday.

WM. LEWIS, a poor old blind man, came to Allegheny from Mercer yesterday. Capt. McGonigle, of the Poor Board, will probably send him back.

THE youngest son of Mr. William Cappe, formerly of this city, but now of Canton, Ohio, fell while at play in the garden, a few days ago and cut half an inch off the lower lip.

A YOUNG lawyer, who resides in a borough adjacent to Allegheny City was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain, Monday night, while on his way home.

THIEVES, on Monday night, broke into the cellar of No. 39 Pearl street, Allegheny, and carried off all the canned fruits and jellies put up during the summer, besides other articles.

HANNAH HASKINS was sent to the Allegheny City Home yesterday. She has been an inmate for some time of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, under treatment for fits, and has been pronounced incurable.

WM. PHILLIPS, an employe of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, who was so seriously injured on the night of the Republican demonstration in Lawrenceville, is reported by his attending physician, Dr. Allinder, as slowly recovering.

PROFESSOR LUCKEY wants to establish a school museum in the Fourth ward, North district, building. He expects all publishers to furnish copies of publications and all patentees to add samples of their furniture &c.

JAMES MCGOWAN, a driver for a South Side iron mill, was injured yesterday by a collision with a gas post. His arm was badly crushed. He was taken to his home on Tustin street, in the Fourteenth ward.

JOHN ROBERTS, a youth of sixteen years, garroted and robbed a small boy of fifteen cents, on Butler street, Seventeenth ward, on Monday evening. The young culprit was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor King, who sent him to the Reform School.

BURGLARS were discovered yesterday morning in the house of Dennis McMullen on Miltenberger alley between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A female member of the family heard them in the house and gave the alarm, but they escaped through a rear window and were not captured.

IT IS proposed to ask that the water tax imposed upon our public school buildings be removed as a saving to taxpayers. Mr. Craig at the meeting of the Central Board last evening said it was only from one pocket to another, while there was a cost of collection that might as well be saved.

THREE young men giving their names as August Howard, John Smith and Charles Wilson made night hideous with howls for Hayes and Tilden on Robinson and Anderson streets, Allegheny, until about three o'clock yesterday morning, when two policemen escorted them to the lock-up. Five and costs.

THE smallpox in Allegheny is confined chiefly to the Butcher's Run district, in the Seventh and Third wards. In the Second ward only two families are afflicted with the disease. These are on Arch street, near Jackson. In the Fourth ward, on Ohio and Chestnut streets, three cases are reported.

WILLIAM OAKLEY, arrested on oath of John Donlohan for larceny of $100, will have a hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith to-day. Meanwhile, Donlohan received part of the cash ($30) through the postoffice in Allegheny, from an unknown source. The writer stated, also, that he, not Oakley, was the robber.

AN accident occurred on Monday afternoon at the marble and granite works of A. J. Harbaugh, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, on Butler street. While unloading heavy blocks of granite from a wagon a lever slipped, throwing a workman named Thomas Donnelly and one of drivers of the wagon teams violently to the ground. Donnelly's ankle joint was badly fractured, and the driver received a severe cut on the head by the lever striking him.

The County Office Returns.

The returns of the several county offices, for October, foot up as follows:

Gains	$67 92
From which must be deducted in District Attorney's office $22 53, salary of Assistant District Attorney $75, Clerk to Assistant District Attorney $41 66	218 99
Net gain to county	$698 93

"If I had to walk from here to Baltimore for it, I would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family," is what we heard a lady say yesterday.

EVERY LADY CAN WEAR A WATCH!!

No Excuse for Not Having One!!!

Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches, $10, $12, $14 and $15. Warranted Solid Gold and good time-keepers, or no sale. E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street.—153.—*Gazette* building—153. No branch stores—153.

You Had Better Go

to-day at ten o'clock A. M. A rare chance will be presented to those desiring to purchase anything in the line of fine carriages and harness at auction. Mr. H. Richard Davis, whose carriage repository is at Nos. 167 and 169 Penn avenue, announces that he will, at the time mentioned, offer at his establishment, by public auction, a large assortment of the best and most stylish carriages and harness ever seen in this city. We advise those of our readers who desire anything in that line to attend the sale, which will commence at ten o'clock and will continue at ten o'clock of the day named.

Wire Fenders
and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.'s,
35 Market street.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!
at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street, 155.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Master of the Art.

MR. A. A. DEVORE, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting gentlemen's garments, has the entire management of this department at the celebrated tailoring establishment of D. S. Redeker, No. 87 Smithfield street, which is a sufficient guarantee that the garments made by this firm will give satisfaction. Customers will find the counters at this houseladened with a fine line of fashionable piece goods to select from. Their prices are very moderate. ws

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh shell oysters. All fine appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention. mos

OHIO NEWS.

General Lucius V. Bierce died at his residence in Akron on the 11th inst., of paralysis, aged seventy five years.

A Lancaster dispatch says a little girl named Marie Delong was drowned in the canal near Sugar Grove on Saturday.

Robert Mooney, a farmer near Delaware, was injured last week by a concert falling upon him. He died from his injuries Saturday morning.

The safe in the store of Davis W. Sinks, in West Milton,